Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 298— BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th Dec.	DEVANHA	..		
27th ,, 1925	CHINA	..	MANTUA* ..	8,092 10,902
3rd Jan. 1926	CALEDONIA			7,622
10th ,,	CHINA		MONGOLIAx	16,386
17th ,,	NARKUNDA			16,227
24th ,,	CHINA		MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA	..		15,993
7th Feb	CHINA	..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA			7,822
21st ,,	DELTA	..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@		Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA			16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@			8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA	..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	..	MONGOLIA x	16,386
9th ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.			7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

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First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 86
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1925.			
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	..	4,446
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	..	7,281

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connects at Colomb for Australia wit
21st Dec 1925	DONGOLA	8,083	....
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA .	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination
19th Dec.	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
20th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
24th ,,	BARPETA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
24th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S Africa.

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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th Nov.	18th Dec.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama	5303	8th Dec.	20th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan.
Atago Maru	S. Oya	..	7th ,,	22nd
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	11th ,,	25th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
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Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
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Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Aiyo Maru.	M. Kametaka	7790	25 ,,	13 ,,
CelebesMaru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	25 ,,
Luzon Maru.	J. Katsumi	3939	17 ,,	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru.	R. Yamoni	5751	22 ,,	5 Jan.
BorneoMaru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 ,,	9 ,,

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
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Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
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Tej Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29 99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

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It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

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THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF SECOND ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

WORLI STREET SCHEME.
(Scheme No. 52.)

WHEREAS a Notification of a Street Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. 52) was duly published under the Provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 26th of June, 3rd and 10th of July, 1919, and the said Trustees applied to Government for and did on the 11th October, 1919, obtain sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the said land in accordance with the Provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act and also a Plan No. 406, dated 14th October, 1919.

AND WHEREAS it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said Scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement altered the said Scheme.

AND WHEREAS the said Scheme as so altered involves amongst other things the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of the property as shown on Plan No. 143, dated 20th August, 1924, and coloured green thereon.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act that the said Scheme has been so altered and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered Scheme are as follows:—

AS TO THE NORTHERN AREA.

On the North by the Sea;
On the North-East by Mahim Bay, a passage beyond which are properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1674, 1670, 1676, 1677 and 1678 and by part of old Purbhadevi Road.
On the South-East by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3033 (part) 3034 (part) and 3035 (part).
On the South-West by the Worli Low Level Drainage channel; and on the West by the Sea.

AS TO THE SOUTHERN AREA.

On the North and North-East by the Worli Low Level Drainage Channel and by property bearing New Survey No. 3119 (part of)
On the East and South-East by the Worli Low Level Drainage Caannel, properties acquired in connection with Scheme No. 51, the said Channel and by properties acquired in connection with Scheme No. 61 and by properties bearing parts of New Survey Nos. 3112, 3113, 3117, 3118, 3123, 3126, 3130 and 3134.
On the South by Fergusson Road, and by property bearing New Survey No. 3123 (part of)
On the South-West by Worli Road a passage beyond which are properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3300, 3304, 3305, and 3318 and by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3316 and 3259 (part of) and on the West by the Sea.

The total area of the land so to be acquired is approximately 19,60,604 square yards.

The following properties which are situated within the above limits are excepted viz., properties bearing G Ward Nos. 459 (2a) 439 (2), 439 (1b) and 2537 (7a) and coloured yellow on the Plan No. 143 dated 20th August, 1924, next mentioned.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road in the City of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the alterations in the said Scheme a map (Plan No. 143, dated 20th August, 1924) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the additional lands proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1924.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board.
22183

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "DARA" from Mauritius are hereby notified that the steamer has arrived on the 16th instant and will discharge her cargo in No. 10 Victoria Docks.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery order and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

3. The Company's Surveyor Mr. Robert Carruthers, Marine Surveyor will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

4. No survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.,
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.
16/12/1924. 22293

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Show-room or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. 463

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Re. 20 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1924, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 9th day of January, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (ST.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of December, 1924. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of December, 1924, to 8th day of January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1924.
22321

THE CRESCENT MILLS. CO, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1924, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 9th day of January, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of December, 1924. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of December, 1924, to 8th day of January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1924.
22322

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Re. 10 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1924, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 9th day of January, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 23rd day of December, 1924. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of December, 1924, to 8th day of January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1924.
22323

REWARD RS. 5.

THE undersigned has lost his CERTIFICATE No. 17 of 20 of Burma Post Office of a motor Launch driver License on 30-9-24 at 8 p.m. in Bombay between Mandvi and Malet Bunder. The finder of the same may kindly forward it to the following address and get the reward.

JAMALUDDIN KUTBUDIN,
Address:—Mr. P. M. Sathe,
Pleader Chiplun,
Dist. Ratnagiri.
22318

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A LADY DOCTOR, M.B.B.S., or equally qualified for the Albert Edward Hospital, Kolhapur, salary Rs. 125—25/3—250 with free unfurnished quarters, service pensionable. Appointment probationary for one year. Hospital experience and knowledge of Marathi language essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DARBAR SURGEON, Kolhapur.

R. R. CHAUBAL,
Darbar Surgeon, Kolhapur.
A. E. Hospital,
Kolhapur, 12th December, 1924.
22279

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1924, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during office houre.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Treas. and Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED TO INFORM the PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, for 1925, together with copies of circulars of various Government regarding employment of the trained students, may be obtained from the MANAGER on application. B383

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 49338 on the life of Trikamlal Kashavlal Brojak of Visnagar, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 5005 in respect of 30 Ordinary Shares Nos. 234587/234616 of B.E.S.T. Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Maneckbai Sorabji Pavri has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Fort, Bombay, Post No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate allotment letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in the respect thereof.

Dated 17th Decr. 1924.
R525

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that three Bombay Port Trust Debentures, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, and now standing in the names of Diogo D'Mello and Leonara Fernandez (both deceased), by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.—Dated the 6th day of May 1922.

×The mark of MARY AGUST D'MELLO,
Before me
Jos ALBAN D'SOUZA,
J. P. (Bom.)
×The mark of VERODIANA D'MELLO,
Administrators to the estate of Leonara Fernandez.
Before me
Fr. A. J. GODINHO,
Vicar of Taligao.

Countersigned.
J. TYERS,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—
No. 9489—9491, Year of Loan 1913. Value Rs. 1,000 each.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3363 of 1924.

BHADARCHAND MAHATRADAS, a firm, carrying on business as Bankers and Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHRAJMAHAL HARDYAL, a firm carrying on business at Gojra Lyallpur in the Punjab ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. MAHARAJMAHAL HARDYAL, The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs by this suit claim to recover from you the sum of Rs. 3,086—15—9 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 10th of September, 1924, till payment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment, and also TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for 13th day of January, 1925 at 11—30 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon.

Dated this 16th day of Decr. 1924.

MANAIR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22319

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 31828 OF 1924.

GULAMHUSEIN VALIMAHOMED for self and other members of the Khoja Shia Isna Ashari community of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

HASSANALI ALLIBHAI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the provision of O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, notice is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and other members of the Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Community of Bombay, has instituted the above suit on 6th December 1924, in this Honourable Court against the defendant abovenamed praying:—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 372-15-0 being the rent of Hall Nos. 23 and 28 from Kartak Sud 1st 1980 to Kartak Vad 30th, 1981, (i.e. 9th November, 1923 to 26th November, 1924), at Rs. 28-11-0 per month.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Wednesday, the 7th January 1925.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1924.

D. M. DARUWALA,
Registrar.
527

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMCHANDRA BHASKER MANTRI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise however, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Building), within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard hereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 876 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 61 of the Gamdevi Estate of the City of Improvement Trust Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the West by Plot No. 60 of the said estate leased to the Vendor, on the South by the Gamdevi Road, on the West by the property of the Vendor, and on the North and North-East partly by Plot No. 58 of the said estate leased to Bai Tulsibai, wife of Devji Shivdas, partly by Plot No. 59 of the said estate leased to Dr. Ramkrishna Narayan Gore and partly by Plot No. 59A of the said estate leased to Pandharinath Dayaram and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7319 and Cadastral Survey No. 1655, Girgaon Division, together with the building thereon, consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors and an outbuilding, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2787 (a), 2789 and 2794 (1), Street Nos. 63 (a), 65/1, 65 (d).

Bombay, dated this 17th day of December, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22304

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated 14th February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (part whereof admeasuring 209 square yards is alleged by the Government to have been held under Sanad) with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Lamington Road and Bellasis Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8,672 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Nos. 100, 101, 439, Old Survey No. 82, 85, New Nos. 13606 and 13949, New Survey Nos. 1/6908 and 1/6909, Cadastral Survey No. 1/231 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4485, E 2742, Street No. 105 D Ward No. 4486 (1a), Street No. 107 (a) D Ward No. 4486 (2), Street No. 107 a, D Ward No. 4505-4506, E 2746 at 47 Street No. 113-115, D Ward No. 4507 at 4509, E 2948 at 50 Street No. 117 at 120 Lamington Road and bounded, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Cassum, on or towards the East partly by the property of Daji Abaji Khare and partly by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West by Lamington Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
22278

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3275 of 1924.

DAMODAR KESHAVJI, a firm, carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

UMERSEY HIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandevadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

The Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, wherein the Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 8,951-14-6 mentioned in the Plaint and interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from 31st October, 1921, till judgment, costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of January, 1925 (which date is fixed for final disposal of the suit), at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs together with all your witnesses and documents and take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

The 24th day of September, 1924.

Messrs. MCHILE, PAREKH & CANATRA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22312

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NENAMAL BHIWANIDAS and MADHURAM SANTDAS, the 2nd Mortgagees of the undermentioned property in exercise of the power of sale vested in them under the 2nd Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of April, 1924 and made between Fatehally Abdul Kayum and the said Nenamal Bhiwanidas & Madhuram Santdas have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras New Salt Battery land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1010 square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property now or lately reputed to belong to Abdul Rehman Mitha and on or towards the West by land now or lately reputed to the Wadia Mills and now to the Textile Mills.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras New Salt Battery land or ground situate at DeLisle Road aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 1026 square yards and one-third of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the North formerly by a tank and now by a passage leading to the Textile Mills, on or towards the South by the property firstly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West by the said land of the Wadia Mills and which said two pieces or parcels of land are now formed into one piece and bear Collector's New No. B/11972 and 12139 and New Survey Nos. 2A/2947 and B/2948 together with the two blocks of chawls standing thereon all which said premises firstly and secondly hereinbefore described are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2345(2), 2345(2A) and 2345(3) and Street Nos. 552A, 552AA and 552B and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1924.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
22275 Purchaser's Attorneys.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at 35, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay, is the owner and the Sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile of that used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 5066 on the 16th day of November, 1924.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 16th day of Decr. 1924.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay,
Attorneys for The Western
India Match Company, Limited.
22300

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THACKERSEY GOPALJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, who lately carried on business in the name of Kallianji Anandji ..... Deceased.

Bai NAVIVAHOO, widow of Thakersi Gopalji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the Fifth day of December in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,

The 5th day of December, 1924.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22313

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 935 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

JAISINGBHAI MOHANLAL DALAL, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, a certified Share Broker, doing business at Medows Street, within the Fort ... Plaintiff.

vs.

JETHALAL D. SANGHAVI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Forjett Street, without the Fort ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Feith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff claims from the Defendant Rupees 6,255 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of January, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 10th day of March, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 8th day of December, 1924.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22302

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3952 of 1924.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on the 10th day of November, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V, Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DOSSABHOY FRAMJI SUNTOOK and JEHANGIR FRAMJI SUNTOOK, both of Mount Abu, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Mount Abu, the proving Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntook, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

Bai RABIABAI, daughter of Pirmohamad Haji Adam and wife of Siddick Haji Hussein, of Bombay, Mahomadan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for judgment against the Defendant for the sum of Rs. 2,711-10-8 with further interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 9th day of October, 1924, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment from the date of judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of January, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon.

Witness Sir LALLUBHOY ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 10th day of November, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

The 10th day of November, 1924.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22317

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO STEAM SHIP COMPANIES STEVEDORES LANDING CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH "APOLLO."

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & CO., under instructions from Mr. A. F. Walters, the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1404 of 1924, The Omiar Fourding & Engineering Company V/S Aderji Rustemji Jokhi and pursuant to the directors contained in the Decree passed on the 27th November, 1924, in the said Suit will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th December, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the Motor Launch "Apollo" bearing register No. 5388 of Surat and Bombay at Customs Bunder (Custom Road, Fort) where it is now lying.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A capable SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating salary required, to FAZIL MOORAJ, Esqr., 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
A 528

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

FREE! NO FEES!! FREE!!!—Complete list of up-to-date VACANCIES throughout India can be had every Wednesday from 'WANTED' Burn Bastion Road, DELHI, on receipt of annas two to cover postage.
A R531

WANTED—A CLERK with good handwriting and a fair knowledge of English. Madrassees will be preferred. Salary Rs. 50 to 80 according to qualifications. Apply stating past experience to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22301

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS, dealing in Export and Import line for the different centres of India viz: Karachi, Ceylon, Madras, Rangoon etc., for Earth Colours and hollow ground razors. Apply Box No. 607, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R478

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER, on a pay of Rs. 60—5/1—100 with a claim for pension and with monthly permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 15 for Siddapur Taluka Board under the control of the District Local Board, Kanara. He is liable to be transferred elsewhere in the District if necessary. Any one who has passed the sub-overseer's test in the Engineering College of Poona and who has knowledge of Kanaresa—the Vernacular of the District—may apply for the post to the President, District Local Board, Kanara, with testimonials by the 15th February, 1925. The appointment will take effect from 1-4-1925. V. A. COELHO, President, D. L. B., Kanara. Karwar, 8th December, 1924.
A 22297

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS, FLATS and ROOMS in the building under construction at Dabholkarwada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand-Kanan", Chowpaty Road.
C R515

TO LET—2nd floor of a recently built storeyed, chocolate coloured, commodious building, opposite two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C 533

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

AT NASIK—Large HOUSE, centrally situated, near junction Chandvadkar Street and Main Road, five-storeyed, two courtyards, ground 870 square yards. Good opportunity for Bhatias and rich people. Rs. 30,000 or reasonable offer. C. V. PENDSE, behind Vishrambag, Poona City.
G22316

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 8 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 8 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

MATRIMONIAL.

UNMARRIED Ladies, Gentlemen seeking desired Life-Partners correspond with MARRIAGE BUREAU, Lahore, established 30 years. Terms easy.
R532

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ELECTRIC PUMP SETS for House Service and General Duty, suitable for all standard A.C. and D.C. Circuits. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
K22306

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

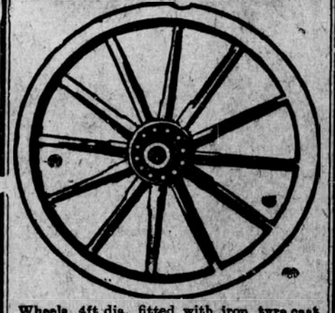
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort. Bombay.

FOR SALE

ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia, fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 80 per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle F. O. R. Bombay.
APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address:"VISITOR", Bombay.

USE AMULYA DHONE PAUL'S
BENGAL SOTTI FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
Approved by the Government of Medical College, Calcutta Re:. Inspector General Civil Hospital, Bengal; All India food products exhibition, Calcutta; Eminent Physicians and Kaviraja and Indian medical records, etc. Sold everywhere.
113/114, Khangraputty Street, Calcutta.
Factory—Barnagore, Calcutta, & Barisal.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Datoobhoy Mansion, opp. Sir Cavasji Jehangir Hall and near the Band stand, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, carpets, E. lamps and fans, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver show cases, fancy cabinets table ornaments, writing tables, book cases and stands, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown almyrahs teapoys, Hat stands, verandah furniture easy chairs, ice boxes, aluminium utensils, etc. etc. The property of F. E. Sharp, Esqr. Deputy Police Commissioner and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY BENJAMIN, & ROBERTS.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ellesden" Hughes Road, oppo. Messrs. A. Hyland and Co., furniture made to order by Benjamin such as telescopic dining table, for 16 persons, arm and without arm chairs sideboards and dumbwaiters Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, plate glass door curio show cases, plate glass door book cases, mahoganized bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, wardrobes with English plate glass doors lined poplin, figured teak mirror and panel almyrahs, Ladies' writing tables, with stamped morroco leather English Oak table, figured teak inlaid cupboard, wash hand and dressing tables teapoys, meat safe cupboards etc., etc.
The property of E. Hillel Esqr.,

Catalogues are published and th eproperty on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Central Bank of India, Ltd., the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property, and on account and at the risk of Jehangir Bomanji Cooper and Meherjibhai Bomanji Cooper, the Mortgagors, under a Decree dated 29th January, 1924, in Suit No. 5104 of 1923 of the Bombay High Court in which the said Central Bank of India Ltd. are the plaintiffs and the said mortgagors are the defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell, on the premises the undermentioned property by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1924.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 329 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Bomanji Framji, on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by the Eastern Boulvard, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1895 (2) Street Nos. 8a and 51/53.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of office concerned and property of a European Officer.
3 Enamel Bath Tubs

Furniture such as Roll top office table, corner stands, arm and without arm chairs, easy chair, Bentwood raking chair, marble top table, Bedsteads, writing table, drawing room suite, revolving top writing table, etc show case, Hall table marble top wash hand tables, masal ladder, teak wood side table, Gramaphone cabinet, chest drawers, cupboards, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed and proclaimed articles, such as Gold Armlet, rings, sleeve links and studs, button, Vageticks, etc., Silver ornaments, Waist chain, armlet, studs, metal, watches etc., coat, pants shirts, saree, mutia, Dhotees etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

1 "Renault" Landaulette 7 seater newly painted new zenith carboretter in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FINE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. Ootamchand Kesrichand:—

5—Strings 16 Pearls, 11 strings, 59 Pearls, 4 Bundles, 643 Pearls, 2 Bundles 41 Pearls, 1 Bundle 33 Pearls, 2 Bundles 103 half Button Pearls, 1 Bundle 17 Pearls, 1 Bundle 29 Pearls, 1 Bundle 163 fancy pearls, 1 Bundle 50 Blue Pearls, 2 Bundles 291 half Button Pearls, and several other valuable Pearls.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM
Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only including the secret method of telling future events wonderfully without horoscope. Very clear and simple instructions. Easiest, best and the plainest Indian Yogis system. Eastern Hypnotic Home, P. O. Chodavaram (District Vizagapatam.)
R298

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

To-Night 6, 8, & 10.
A PROGRAMME TO MAKE EVERYBODY HAPPY. PLENTY OF INTEREST TONS OF LAUGHTER.
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
IN
WHY ANNOUNCE YOUR MARRIAGE.
A sparkling clever play packed with witty situations crammed with laughter yet containing a warning as to the complications which can ensue when you keep your marriage a secret. Brilliant and without a single dull moment,
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL NO. 4,
an interesting screen magazine
FELIX IN HOLLYWOOD
Another laughter raising adventure of the famous cat.
WHITE WINGS.
A comic full of good healthy laughter.
A PROGRAMME OF EXCEPTIONAL VARIETY WITH SOMETHING TO DELIGHT EVERYONE.
Prices; Rs. 2-4, Rs 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NEXT WEEK
SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
England's Greatest Actor
MATHESON LANG
IN
THE WANDERING JEW
The famous play which took London by storm. A strong emotional and beautiful picture set in gorgeous surroundings.
NEXT WEEK.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
"CARMEN" (Bizet)
CINEMA AT 6-30 p. m.
"THE MAKE-BELIEVE WIFE"
EMPIRE THEATRE.
Note change of Timings.
TO-DAY AT 6 and 9-30 p. m.
"OVER THE HILL"
With MARY CARR.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"LONG LIVE THE KING"
With JACKIE COOGAN.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDOOSTHAN'S PRODUCTION
DATTA JANAM.
Time and Rates as Usual.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
Corner—Grant Road, Bombay
On SATURDAY, the 20th December 1924, at 8-30 p.m.
VIRATANAYA
On SUNDAY, the 21st December 1924, at 3 p.m.
MRUCHAKATIC.
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 16.

Rain has been limited to light local falls in South-East Madras.

The Western disturbance is still in Persia where widespread rain has fallen. It is passing eastwards and is already giving cloud on Frontier.

Forecast:—No large change.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

United Provinces, Western Circle, Aligarh, 11th December, 1924:—Weather was cloudy during last 3 days of the week and rain is expected. Standing crops are in good condition. Rabi sowing in low-lying lands and after cotton is still going on.

Rohilkhand Circle week ending 6th December:—Towards the end of week weather became cloudy chiefly in afternoons. Condition of crop is satisfactory. Preparation of land for next year's cane crop and crushing of standing cane are in progress.

Eastern Circle, Ballia District, week ending 12th December:—No remarkable change in weather during the week. Sky remained cloudy, but brought no shower of rains. In Rasra Tasil harvesting and threshing of paddy are in full swing. Threshing of bajra is also going on in some places. Irrigation work is about to commence. There is no complaint of cattle disease.

Eastern Circle, Fyzabad District, week ending 4th December:—Harvesting and threshing of transplanted paddy, juar and urd is practically over. Irrigation of wheat and peas is in progress. Transplanting of tobacco is going on. Crushing of cane is delayed due to scarcity of labour and owing to malarial fever. 0.25 inches of rainfall during the week was not able to add much to prospects of the crops. Winter rains are of course needed.

Bengal week ending 10th December, 1924:—There was no rainfall during the week. Reaping of winter paddy continued in full swing. Transplantation of tobacco seedlings, summer rice and sowing of other spring crops are progressing favourably. The standing crops are thriving well.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Ajmer-Merwara, December 12th:—Since the submission of the preceding forecast, the weather was favourable in Merwara and Ajmer sub-divisions, and the condition of the crop remained satisfactory hence there is no change in the outturn.

In Kekri sub-division, owing to rainfall in October some damage was caused to the crop.

Assam, Dec. 15th:—Prospects of pulses and mustard and the outturn of winter rice, sugarcane, cotton and tea are fair.

Bihar and Orissa, Dec. 13th:—Rabi crops though late are doing well.

Punjab, week-ending 8th December:—The condition of weather remained dry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 16.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.971 inches.

Temperature of Air	78.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.4 "
Dew Point	67.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	68%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2 "
Minimum do. do.	72.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE. ENE, E, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	150 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	17	2 30	27 6	17	8 57	19 10
		14 33	24 11		20 20	18 5
Th.	18	3 8	27 1	18	9 42	19 11
		15 24	24 6		21 3	19 3
Fri.	19	3 50	26 7	19	10 43	19 9
		16 27	24 7		22 7	20 1
Sat.	20	14 58	26 5	20	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	21	5 41	26 1	21	12 56	18 6
		19 10	25 3		.. ..	.. ..
M.	22	6 52	26 2	22	1 4	20 10
		20 25	26 5		13 50	17 5
Tu.	23	8 0	26 6	23	2 21	20 6
		21 25	27 9		14 42	16 4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 18 (Thurs)	Sunrise 7h. 5m.	Sunset 6h. 5m
Dec. 19 (Fri)	Sunrise 7h. 5m.	Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 20 (Sat)	Sunrise 7h. 6m.	Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 21 (Sun)	Sunrise 7h. 7m.	Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 22 (Mon)	Sunrise 7h. 7m.	Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 23 (Tues)	Sunrise 7h. 8m.	Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 24 (Wed)	Sunrise 7h. 8m.	Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec. 25 (Thurs)	Sunrise 7h. 9m.	Sunset 6h. 8m
Dec. 26 (Fri)	Sunrise 7h. 9m.	Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 27 (Sat)	Sunrise 7h. 10m.	Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 28 (Sun)	Sunrise 7h. 10m.	Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec. 29 (Mon)	Sunrise 7h. 11m.	Sunset 6h. 10m
Dec. 30 (Tues)	Sunrise 7h. 11m.	Sunset 6h. 11m
Dec. 31 (Wed)	Sunrise 7h. 11m.	Sunset 6h. 11m

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, December 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th December, 1924.

Cotton	6132 Bales.
Wheat	12492 Cwts.
Linseed	4708 "
Rapeseed etc.	112 "
Gingellyseed	7908 "
Poppyseed	232 "
Groundnuts	17669 "
Castorseed	802 "
Rice	23199 "
Myrabollams	1144 "
Cottonseed	9838 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1357 "
Juwar	773 "
Masur	123 "
Barley	430 "
Bajri	3086 "
Coal	1987 Tons.

A Real Benefit

THE popularity of Beecham's Pills is proof of their excellence. In other words, most people use Beecham's Pills because Beecham's Pills do people most good.

You will secure relief from the discomfort you are experiencing as a result of digestive disorder—the source of so many ills.

It is moreover well-known and recognised that this medicine is a reliable remedy for many of the complaints affecting the stomach, kidneys, liver and the bowels.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION
452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:

1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue Black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz. transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Heyday) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges:—Total 452 items.

Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-

SEAL & Co., P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 2 M/st D. A. 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 625
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 675
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs .665
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 109
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 104
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 215
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 215
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 285
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.69-3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 87.20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24/20
London Brussels Frcs. 94.50
London—Rome Liras 109.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet but steady market Exchange market closed steady with sellers for ready T. T. on London at 18. 6d.

London, Dec. 16.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32 dull.
Bar Gold £4.8.9 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16 quiet.

London, Dec. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent. 50 ex-Dividend.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/6.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Small support. India and China selling speculators and India bought at the drop closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 17.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Axceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand	625
American Dollars	285
Hongkong Dollars	158 1/2
Shanghai	215
Japan	109
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 16.

Stockholm	17.41
Christiania	31.01
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	24.23
Belgium yesterdays	94.50
Athens yesterdays	258.00

15th Cuban Sugar Feb/Mar. 14.

New York, Dec. 16.

Demand Bills 4.69.12 unchanged.
Exchange on London in Paris 87.25
Exchange on London in Germany 19.765.000M.
Exchange on London in Italy 108.89

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's selling T. T. Ready 1/6
Bank's buying T. T. Ready 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling T. T. January 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying T. T. January 1/6 3/32
Bank's selling T. T. February 1/6
Bank's buying T. T. February 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling T. T. March 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T. T. March 1/6
Bank's selling T. T. April 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T. T. April 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling T. T. May 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T. T. May 1/5 29/32

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 3 15/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 20 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market—Slightly steadier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929-47 £101 1/4 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £ 78 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 1/4 plus 2 1/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. 116 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 3/8 —1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 48 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 1/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 1/4 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/6/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/4/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/4/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/4
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 73/1
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73/2

London, Dec. 16.

Bar gold ready, s. 88-9
Silver ready, d. 32-5
Silver forward, d. 32-6
TONE OF SILVER—Uncertain. India bought. China sold. Large business. Reaction towards rise possible.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

5½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/10
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/3
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

SHARES.

Market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1390, India 71, Central Bank 22/12 and Tastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 417/8, Bombay Cotton 525, Bombay Dyeing 881/4, Bradbury 500, Century 417/8, Central India 517/8, Colaba Land 148/12, Coorla 152/8, Crescent 227/8, Currim 410, Dawn 627/8, Edw. Sassoon 185, Fazulbhoy 866/8, Gokak 101/4, Ind-Bleaching 220, Ind-Malwa 380, Jamshed Mfg. 420, Kastoorchand 127/8, Khatao 184/4, Kohinoor 1230, Luxmi Cotton 4550, Madhowji 360, Mathuradas 230, M Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 125, New Great 382/8, New City 292/8, Pabani 335, Pearls 535/8 Phoenix 545, Simplex 221/4, Swadeshi 618/12, Swan 1040, Standard 1575, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4, Andhra Valley 320, B. Burma 300, B. Burma N. I. 62/8 Bt-Burma Pet. 4/10, Bombay Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8/12, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150; New India 11/12, Shivrajpur 46/8, Tata Iron Ord. 14/8, Tata Iron Defd. 36/14, Tata Hydro 750 and Scindia Steam 6/4xd.

London, Dec. 16.

Hongkong Bank	£142
Chartered Bank	£20 5/8
National Bank	£47 3/4
P. & O. Bank	£10 7/8
Eastern Bank	£6 1/8

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar Sellers 20/3
June/Jul Sellers 17/9
July/Sept Sellers 17 4/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
Jun/Jul Sellers 17/12
Week practically three was no busisess.
Tone:—break,

SKIN SALES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Sold 1,140,000. Madras qualities were spreading 3 pence and plump penny to 2 pence dearer. Bombay good and ordinary spreading two pence dearer and plump three pence lower. Closed steady.

Sheep skins opesed strong and demand was active. Madras grades were 4 to 6 pence dearer.

RAPESEED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Ferozepore real bold Nov/Dec Sellers £23.

Toria firmer and harder to buy. Closed at £22 1/4 Sellers for Dec/Jan shipment.

Brown Cawnpore £22 5/8 Nov/Dec Sellers.

BARLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Karachi Dec/Jan Sellers 41/6

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 15.

The provincial department of agriculture of the province of Cordoba, estimates the linseed area sown is the province at 1,205,000 and wheat at 6,612,000 compared with the Federal Government estimates of 902,000 and 5,212,000 respectively.

(For reference, vide our No. 7861. The The figures were mutilated in transmission).

WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16,

Wool sales closed to-day quiet. Sold 23.191 bales. Vicanere first white lowest 28 and highest 33 pence. Vicanere average white lowest 21 and highest 27 pence. Kandahar first white lowest 22 and highest 23 1/2 pence.. Kandahar medium white lowest 20 and highest 21 1/2 pence.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 17.

Ready:—22-3-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-5-0		22-4-6	22-4-6
Posh	22-4-6		22-3-9	22-3-9

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—7—0
Maha 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 17.

Ready—72-13-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	73-2-0	73-5-0	72-12-0	72-12-0
Posh	73-4-0	73-7-0	72-15-0	72-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—6—0
Maha 2—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Decr. 17.

A further advance of 5 to 7 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 25 to 27 points higher. The market improved on straddle buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Advance arrested on account of South offering more freely."

The recent rise in the American markets has been responsible for speculative and trade buying as a result of improvement in stock and grain markets, belt a cable received here this morning from our New York friends indicates that the South has come out again as a free seller and consequently a lower level is to be looked for in the immediate future.

The local markets after remaining closed for two days re-opened to-day and although prices in America have in the interval advanced forward contract rates to-day are distinctly easier and the steadiness which had recently been in evidence due to renewed rains up-Country seems to have evaporated now. We understand that there are still considerable commitments to cover for December Shipment and owing to the probable scarcity of tenderable cotton prices may be maintained at their present level.

In sympathy with higher advices from America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 469 for F.G. Broach April/may. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the market quickly declined to Rs. 465 1/2. Going up to Rs. 466 on scattered buying the prices further gave way to Rs. 464 on Bazar operators selling, but again improved to Rs. 465 on Commission Houses buying, and the market closed at Rs. 463 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 463 and closed easier at Rs. 460 1/2 on selling by a well-known Indore operator. One of the Japanese Houses sold Oomra whilst Commission Houses bought Broach.

Fine Oomra Decr/Jan. opened at Rs. 451 and steadily declined to Rs. 448 on selling by Commission Houses. Improving to Rs. 449 the market closed at Rs. 447 on general selling. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 442 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 440 on Commission Houses selling. F. G. Bengal Decr./Jan. and March were nominally quoted Rs. 389 and Rs. 386 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To-day nothing was tendered against Oomra and Bengal contracts.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 17.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	460 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	386
" "	March	383
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	445
" "	March	438

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 17.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	428	408
M. G. Oomra No. 4	478	463

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 17.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	464
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	389
" "	March	385
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	447
" "	March	440

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 17.

		Old	Ready	Dec. New
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	420	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	409	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	400	..
Punjab-Americana	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	485/90	487/90
Nagpur	.. ..	..	485/90	487/90
Yeotmal	" M.G.	..	485	..
Pulgaon	" "	..	485	487/90
Dhamangaon	" "	..	480/5	..
Amraoti	" "	..	475/80	485/90
Khamgaon-Akola	" "	..	475/85	487/90
Mulkapur	" "	..	475/85	..
Khandesh	" "	..	470/75	..
	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	495/7	March.
" Fully Good	"	..	..	..
Muthia	Fine "	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	570	..	..
Westerns	"	540/55	..	..
"	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	560	..	..
Cambodia	"	570/580	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 17.

New York Market, 16th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close, Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
Dec.			23.46	
23.49 Jan.	23.73+24	23.69+20	23.55	+06
23.91 Mar.		24.08+17	23.96	+05
24.27 May			24.32	+05
24.40 July			24.47	+07
23.79 Oct.			23.87	(mutilated)

New York spot on 15th Dec. 23.90 plus 30; New Orleans 23.85 plus 35.

Telegraphic market advices:—Early purchases sold. Market largely local.

January highest 23.87 (12 noon), lowest 23.55 (2.23 p.m.) range .32 points.

Liverpool Market, 16th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.80 Jan.	12.98+18	12.97+17	13.07	+27
12.86 Mar.	13.03+17	13.04+18	13.13	+27
12.95 May			13.21	+26
12.94 July			13.21	+27
12.57 Oct.			12.82	+25
Egyptian				
27.60 Jan.			28.05	+45
25.55 May			26.00	+45

Telegraphic market advices:—New York sales, futures on Monday last estimated at 275,000.

Tone of market good. American buying.

The Perfect Xmas Present

WEIGHT FOR WEIGHT & RUPEE FOR RUPEE THERE IS GREATER VALUE IN THE GOOD MAXWELL THAN IN ANY OTHER CAR.

IT IS THE ONLY CAR IN WHICH YOU CANNOT RUIN THE ENGINE BY WANT OF OIL.

Bosch Magneto: Wonderful Springing: Astounding Economy
Zenith Carburettor: Complete Equipment: Perfect Reliability.

Prices Greatly Reduced.
Cash or Hire Purchase

Sole Agents:
THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD.,
5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

The Good
MAXWELL

Trade fixing call sales. Straddle buying. American cross rate 4.68 3/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	nil.
Universal Standard 13.26 quiet.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	30.00
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
March	24.09
May	24.45
July	24.59
New York Noon Call:—	
March	24.17
May	24.52
July	24.65
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
January	24.03
May	24.35

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICE

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	12.96 plus	.16
March	13.02	.16
May	13.11	.16
July	13.12	.18
October	12.73	.18

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

January	28.90 plus	.40
March	27.00	.40
May	26.05	.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

December	13.02 plus	.27
January	13.07	.27
February	13.07	.27
March	13.13	.27
April	13.15	.26
May	13.21	.26
June	13.19	.27
July	13.21	.27
August	13.11	.26
September	12.99	.26
October	12.82	.25
November	12.73	.25
December	12.69	.25

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

December	28.80 plus	.25
January	28.05	.45
February	27.55	.45
March	27.05	.45
April	26.50	.45
May	26.00	.45
June	25.40	.45
July	24.80	.45
August	24.55	.45
September	23.95	.45
October	23.10	.45
November	21.25	.25

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 16.

Futures at New York:—

January	23.55 plus	.06
March	23.96	.05
May	24.32	.05
July	24.47	.09

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	13.07 plus	.27
March	13.13	.27
May	13.21	.26
July	13.21	.27

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Dec. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	64,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	30,000
Day's Exports to Continent	63,000

Futures at New York:—

January	23.55 plus	.06
March	23.96	.05
May	24.32	.05
July	24.47	.09
Spot Cotton at New York	24.00	.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.85	

unchanged.

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	23.92	.04
May	24.22	.07

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 3/8
Silver Foreign Mined 67 3/8

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Scinde:—
Good 11.35
Fully Good 11.75
Fine 12.15
Bengal:—
Good 11.45
Fully Good 11.85
Fine 12.25
Oomra:—
Good 11.50
Fully Good 12.00
Fine 12.50
Broach:—
Good 11.75
Fully Good 12.15
Fine 12.55

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Market was firmer and cloth inquiry was encouraging.

Yarn:—There was improved demand.

METALS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

English best Selected Copper	£69 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£65 3/4
Copper Braziers	£86 1/2
Yellow Metal	£7 15/16
Hard Spelter	£29 7/8 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets	£17 3/8
Tin Block	£62 1/2

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December 17.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
			Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	415	..	417-8
Bombay Cotton	525	..	525
Bombay Dyeing	378-12-76-4-82-8	78-12-88-4	85 882-8
Century	416-4-15-18-12	16-4-417-8	18-12-417-8
Nagpur	515-16-4	517-8	517-8
Colaba	148-12	150	150
Crescent	225-23-12	225	227-8
Andore	371-4-73-12-77-8	380	378-12
Kohinoor	1200	..	1200
New Great	377-8-78-4-82-8	77-8-380	382-8
Pearl ex-divi.	528-12-26-4-32-8	35-537 8	40-535
Phoenix	532-8	..	540
Bharucha	95	..	95
Simplex	220-25	22-8 225	222-8
Swan	1040	..	1040
Swadesh	610	15-617-8	618-12
Pabni	330	..	335
Fazal	857-8-55-66-4	65-867-8	71-4-866-4
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	177-8	..	177-8
Globe	56-4	..	56-4
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	387-8	58-12-390	390
Finlay	765	..	750
Gokak	101-4	..	101-4
Edward Sassoon	182-8	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	125	..	125
Alcock	186-4	..	186-4
Bombay Burma Old	300	..	300
Bombay Elec. Tram	86-4	..	86-4
Bombay Steamer Ordy	62-8	..	62-8
Bundi Cement	8-12	..	8-12
Central E. Mining	25	..	26
Indian Cement	36-4	..	37-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	11-8	11-8	11 8
Tata Steel Defd.	36-4	36-4	36-4

BRASS.

Bombay, December 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, December 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4		57 8 0
" " to 1		58 0 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1-4		65 0 0

WHEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Argentine wheat was steadier, but closed quiet.—Australian near positions were firmer and forward easier.—Indian wheat was firm and dearer with better trade.

(Continued on page 10.)

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

PARSI PIONEERS GOOD SHOW.

WAKE UP REFEREES!

Two matches in connection with the Sphinx Hockey League were decided on Wednesday. The Parsi Pioneers drew with the Central Y. M. C. A. on the Oval and the "Times of India" beat the Byculla Youngmen by one goal in three.

The Pioneer swore surprisingly good against the Y. M. C. A. who are not a negligible lot. For the first time the Pioneers turned out a formidable side and their stick work was exceedingly good. The Young Men were oncolour, a few changes having put their team out of gear. Their new centre-forward D'Souza, an old Lusitanian was expected to put up a better show. Spilling was quite good lacked finish and a couple of them were constantly being detected off-side. A goalless play was about the most correct verdict on the days play. The Y. M. C. A. goalie Barnes having failed to turn out, their reincadam "Jackson" was pushed in goal but thanks to the resourceful play of the halves, "Jackson" had nothing to do. It is rumoured that the B. B. and C. I. Ry have claimed the services of young Gerrard whose absence will make a difference in the Y. M. C. A. defence.

Teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.:—"Jackson"; Evans and Meyers; White, Leontzini and Gerrard; Navarra, Spilling, Thompson, D'Souza and McLean.

PIONEERS:—Ragi; S H Mehta and Shroff; Lirkani, Colabawalla and Umrigar; G Mistry Warden, F Mehta, Bhoot and Zaveri.

Referees: Messrs. Lynch Blosse and Thornback.

'TIMES" BEAT BYCULLA Y. M. C. A

The Western India Hockey Association might have made better arrangements for hockey match on the Oval on Wednesday. The contesting teams Byculla Y. M. C. A. and the "Times of India" were on the ground at the advertised time only to see a game of football being played on the hockey ground.

Many solicitous enquiries led to the election of goal-posts at 5-30 p.m. Referees and whistles were not in the days menu. A kind soul from the spectators started the game and another was found to join before the match finished. The absence of the whistling fraternity is more a reflection on those gentlemen who are requested to come out and agree to do so than on the B. R. A. which spares no pain to appoint as many as ten referees on a day—men who can turn out even on a race day. Let us hope referees will wake up a little before the Aga Khan Tournament commences. So much for arrangements.

The absence of K. Edwards in the "Times" back line meant an unusual strain on the others and it was surprising to see how they managed to keep away a bustling lot as the Byculla boys in the second period. The newspaper team had the better of exchanges in the first half in which they scored a goal through Carey. The "Times" scored through the same player again on resumption and then the Y. M. C. A. began their persistent attacks in one of which Barday reduced the lead with a hot shot. During the last ten minutes, the Byculla forwards were all the "Times" defence. Two successive corners brought no result. The smart goalkeeping of Sampson however saved the "Times" from losing their points.

Teams were:—

"TIMES"—Sampson; Families and Lyppe-Weeks, Woulters and Butler-Turner. D'Souza, Cassy, Miranda and Coutinho.

BYCULLA Y.M.C.A.:—P. Ambosta; Moore and Sampson, Marquis, M. Joseph and Reeboys; McCabe Ellis, Barday, Wasker and B. Ambosta.

Referees: Messrs. Hudson and A N Other.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

TATA SHIELD FINAL

HINDU GYM. BEAT WILLINGDON S. C.

The Finals in the Tata Shield Competition was played off on Tuesday last on the Willingdon Sports Club Courts, the contestants being the Hindu Gymkhana and the Willingdon Sports Club. The preliminary round was played in December last year in which the Hindu Gymkhana defeated the Parsi Gymkhana and the Willingdon Sports Club the Bombay Gymkhana. For some unaccountable reason the Tournament could not be finished earlier. The Hindu Gymkhana put in strong side in the shape of R. A. Wagle and Rajaram Morarji for Gentlemen's Doubles and R. S. Raja Iyer and Ram ath Chopra for Singles. A. R. Wadia and N F. Nooroji represented the Willingdon Sports Club in Gentlemen's Doubles and E. Annett and Morley Fox in Singles. In the Doubles, Wagle and Rajaram annexed the first set with ease. The second set, however, found the Parsi pair in better form. But the superior combination of the Hindus told at last. These two pairs had met in the last Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament in which Wadia playing a very dashing game defeated the Hindu pair.

Raja Iyer a stylish player of the type of Ranga Row, surrendered the first set to Annett. Then he rushed into his form and had almost everything in his own way in the next two sets. Chopra began well, leading the first set upto 5-3, when his shoe gave way. Consequently he had to play bare-feet. Owing to this handicap, perhaps, he lost the match. But Fox played a brilliant game and thoroughly deserved to win.

THE RESULT:

Gentlemen's Doubles:—R A Wagle and Rajaram Morarji beat A E Wadia and N. F. Nowroji, 6—3, 9—7.

Gentlemen's Singles:—R S. Raja Iyer beat E. Annett 5—7, 6—1, 6—2, and Morley Fox beat Ramnath Chopra 9—7, 6—2.

It is understood that the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament which was started this year under the auspices of the Hindu Gymkhana and which turned out to be a great success, will be commenced on 2nd February next and finished on the 14th idem or just before the Western India Tennis Tournament starts.

RACING SPECIALIST

gave as Winners last Saturday—CARDIFF (Rs. 82), MAXIM (51), KAMFL (69), COUNT PALATINE (76), KHATAF (82).

Also 9 Placed horses.

Address—Box 929, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Get It at 10 A. M. Next Saturday.

Best 5 Selections

BY

VOX STELLARUM

Rs. 25/- a Card.

Obtainable on Race-Days from :—

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RACE-TIPS

SATURDAY 20th after 10-30 A. M.

Apply to:—

Prof. S. R. S. AIYAR,

Scientific & Practical ASTROLOGER,

507, Taj Mahal Hotel.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOLLOW TURF EXPERT WHO HAS MADE A GOOD START AND HAS ESTABLISHED A PREVIOUS RECORD.

EXCELLENT TIPS NEXT SATURDAY.

RUPE 8 FIVE ONLY.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., 190, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

MOHAN BAGAN IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

A friendly football match was played last evening between the Mahon Bagan Athletic Club and the Madras Gymkhana Club in the S. I. A. A. grounds in the presence of a big gathering. The play was interesting from start to finish and resulted in a win for the Madras Gymkhana by two goals to nil.

In a twenty-round boxing contest at the National Sporting Club for the Feather Weight Championship of Great Britain, George McKenzie (Leith) the holder beat Harry Leach (Doncaster) on points.—Reuter.

MADRAS RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The racing season proper commences on Saturday next, the programme for the opening day will include two important races, the Stewards Cup and Sir Hajee Ismail Sait Cup, both of which have filled well. The Stewards' Cup when started was a race for Arabs, but was later converted into a race for third division horses. There are some good horses going for this trophy this year. Sir Hajee Ismail Sait Cup is a race for Arabs other than those classified in the second division. Last year, there were nineteen competitors for this trophy and as many as 24 have entered for the coming race, so that a good field will be out again for the coveted trophy on Saturday. Among those entered are Khandinava, who showed such convincing form during the extras; Cairo, Mesbil, Surety Special, Emperor, Ranee and Waabil. The other races have also filled well.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A settlement has been arrived at between Messrs. Moola Dawood and Sons and Messrs. J. F. Graham and Co. regarding a suit involving a sum of Rs. 34,00,000. The Burma High Court has passed an order according to the terms of the settlement.—A.P.

The annual General Meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society will be held in January at the Government House under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa.—A.P.

The Government of Burma have recognised the Burma Ministerial Officers' Association started by Government clerks. So far 800 members have joined the Association.—A.P

It appears that there is no foundation for the report published in the press some time ago that Pandit Motilal Nehru's Bill to repeal the Bengal Ordinance of 1924 had been disallowed by the Governor-General. The Pandit has not yet received any communication from the Legislative Department intimating the disallowance of his Bill.—(A. P.)

The "Daily Express" says that the rumour given currency to by the "Hindustan Times" Delhi, and repeated by the "Tribune" Lahore, that Mr. D. G. Upson has been offered the editorship of the "Daily Express" is absolutely unwarranted.—A. P.

The "Pioneer" understands in connection with the military manoeuvres the Viceroy in all probability will take the salute at a grand review to be held on the 21st January.

Two European Engineer Officers of th steamship, "City of Brisbane" were fine Rs. 500 each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta on Tuesday for having revolvers in their possession, which had been declared to the customs authorities. A.P.

The 23rd session of Shree Udichy Tolak Shubhechhak Maha Sabha (Congress) will be held at Kaira on 28th and 29th December, 1924, in Shree Somnath Mahadev's Temple. Sjt. Nanabhai Uttamram Vyas will preside.

In September, 1924, the Mysore Government announced the award of two free Damodar Das Foreign Scholarships during the current year, tenable for two years,—one for higher medical studies and the other to a lady candidate for the study of the organisation of the education of women. Orders have now been passed granting the former scholarship to Mr. B. G. Sambasivan, M.B., B.S., Assistant Surgeon to enable him to qualify himself for the F.R.C.S. of England. The award of the other scholarship for the study of the organisation of women's education is deferred to the present.

Mahomed Nawaz Nair, who was charged with embezzlement of money realised from the sale of arms and ammunitions belonging to the District Court armoury has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

Several cases of enteric fever are reported from Benares city. They are not confined to any particular part of the town. Amongst the poor uneducated people such fatal cases are treated as those of ordinary fever.

The Wallace Cup Polo turnament has been won by the Allahabad Gymkhana who beat the 71st Battery R. F. A. in the finals by four goals to three after a close contest.—(A.P.)

COAL DIVIDENDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Coal Company, Sir, Thomas Catto suggested that there was really no reason for despondency in trade and doubted whether any Natal coal equalled Deshergarh. Bombay buyers being businessmen bought in the cheapest market and if they were to secure their market they must give them coal as cheap as the foreign coal. The Directors recommended payment of dividened of 50 per cent per annum leaving Rs. 156,687 to be carried forward.

LATE MRS. SUSHILABAI JAYAKAR.

AN APPRECIATION BY A FRIEND.

Mrs. Sushilabai Jayakar received her earliest instruction in the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School. After that, she completed a full course of studies in Marathi and English mostly at home. She lost her mother at an early age, and her father placed her under the protection of her paternal aunt. She was married to Mr. M. R. Jayakar at a comparatively late age according to the idea of Hindu Society. After the marriage, Mr. Jayakar took great pains to complete her education by giving her the benefit of competent teachers, both Indian and European: and she obtained a good knowledge of the English language and a deep interest in the social and political activities of the country.

Next to her husband, the person who exercised most wholesome and lasting influence upon her was her mother-in-law, Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar. Under her tender care, Sushilabai learnt how to keep a house and beautify it. She acquired a very complete knowledge of such arts as painting, drawing and embroidery. Many an excellent painting done by her meets the eye in her neatly decorated and beautiful home at Thakurdwar. In the Pathare Prabhu Exhibition of arts and industries of 1909, Sushilabai carried off a prize for a beautiful bouquet of flowers painted on glass. She had also organised a stall in that exhibition where a variety of fine artistic work executed by the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club under her supervision were displayed as exhibits. Since her marriage, Sushilabai assisted her mother-in-law in conducting a literary class open to women of all castes at her residence on behalf of the said Association, which soon developed into a Painting, and later on, into an Embroidery Class also.

Sushilabai's life and life-work bore the impress of her distinguished husband's refined taste and character. She took a prominent part in the social and political activities carried on by the various women's Association in Bombay. She was the President of the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj which for a number of years has been doing very useful literary social and philanthropic work in the Pathare Prabhu Community. She was the joint Secretary of the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club and was an active member of many sister institutions, such as the Arya Mahila Samaj, the Hind Mahila Samaj, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, and the National Indian Association. To the Tilak Swaraj Fund she gave away the best article in her wardrobe her beautifully embroidered Saree prepared only a few months ago on the occasion of her daughter's wedding. More. She made all her children give away some valuable gift each, as a kind of personal offering, so that they should each realise that they had a share in the Great Movement. She had a great admiration for Mahatma Gandhi and his noble life. Twice she figured in the Deputation sent to meet Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Hind Mahila Samaj, once at Ahmedabad when he was under trial, and again at Poona after his imprisonment in the Yeravda Jail. The one great feature of her life was her complete absorption into the life and work of her husband and her wholehearted sympathy and support to him in his patriotic aspirations and activities. She joined whole-heartedly the inter-caste dinner which Mr. Natrajan had organised in the year 1923 in honour of the untouchable classes. Her favourite work was nursing and ailing; and even a few days before her death, she took it upon herself, in spite of her bad health, to spend about 5 hours every day in attending on a relation who was lying in a hospital at Grant Road. She had passed the First-Aid Examination and by reason of her gentle ways and refined manners was of inestimable value on all occasions when she chose to exercise her gifts as a nurse. Thus working in domestic, social and political fields for the welfare of her people, surrounded by all comforts and happiness a cheerful wife, a loving mother and an active social worker, her life was suddenly cut off in its prime on the night of the 10th December, 1924.

May the supreme Creator surround her soul with His joy and may her spirit ever shine with His glory!

Official and Personal.

Brevet Major A. N. I. Lilly M.C. 3/7th Rajputs, officiating Military Attache, Kabul Legation, who was recently operated on for acute appendicitis died in Kabul yesterday.—A.P.

Sir Henry Wheeler visited on Tresday the General Hospital and Medical School at Bankipore.—A.P.

Viscountess Goschen with her two daughters left Madras on Tuesday night for Ootacamund, where they will spend the Christmas week. His Excellency will proceed to Ooty on 22nd instant.

The Hon. the Resident and Lady Russell accompanied by Captain Sacre will leave the Secunderabad Residency, Bolarum, for Ellora on Thursday the 18th instant. They expect to be absent for about a fortnight.

Major-General Richardson coumanding the Poona Brigade, accompanied by Colonel Casson lunched with the Hon. the Resident and Lady Russell on the 16th instant.

His Excellency, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and Major L. M. Gibbs arrived at Belvedere Camp on Wednesday.

An Executive Council meeting was held at Belvedere Camp on the 16th instant.

His Excellency, the Viceroy informally dubbed Dr. Sir Profulla Chandra Roy, on Wednesday.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading granted an interview to Lady White, on Wednesday.

The members of the "Shri Atmanand Jain Sabha" of Ambala assembled in a meeting "expressed their heartfelt sorrow at the untimely death of Seth Motilal Muljee and conveyed their best sympathy to his relatives."

It is announced that a new daily morning paper to be called the "Guardian" will be published in Bangalore from January 5th.—(A.P.)

It is expected that His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner will be re-elected Pro-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, as the other proposal put forward by a member to elect the Maharaja of Patia will, it is expected, be withdrawn.

Sir Robert Horne, Sir T. Dyne and Mr. G. Sim, Financial Adviser to Railway Board arrived at Rangoon on Wednesday evening. Sir Robert Horne has gone there in connection with the Burma Corporation shareholders' meeting to be held to-day. The Directors of the Burma Corporation leave for Namtu to-night.

"HOW STUDENT CAN SERVE HIS COUNTRY,"

MR. POLAK LECTURE.

At the Students' Brotherhood on Wednesday night, Mr. H. S. L. Polak, delivered a lecture on "How a Student can serve his Country", Mr. C. F. Andrews presiding.

Mr. Andrews said his friendship with Mr. Polak was of long-standing, and he had found him a true lover of India and of humanity and they had remained true friends to each other since then. He was one who had borne the brunt of war; he was not merely one who had talked of India but had suffered for her.

Mr. Polak said what he was going to say that night might not have the flavour they liked, or they expected generally. He was not going to talk to them politics in the ordinary sense of the term, but everything that affected the well-being of a country or humanity was politics. In addition to earning their livelihood they would have to consider in what spirit they should earn their livelihood? In what spirit should they be responding to the demands of their environments? It was really a question how to live? Their separateness, self-centredness or anti-social activities might certainly enable them to earn their livelihood, but they would never have learned to live in the real sense at all, and they would never acquire the art or the preliminaries to the art of how to serve their country. Their studies should not be confined to their books alone, but to the humanity at large—their requirements, their needs. They would have to enlarge their usefulness and knowledge in many other fields. Their ideal should be not only to serve humanity in every possible way, but also sub humanity. If they desired to make the next generation greater than the generation to which they belonged, if they placed their knowledge at the service of the next generation, if they would teach the young men how to think and acquire facts, if they would teach the community how to live a better life, then they would be rendering a great service to the country, which it had a right to demand of them.

Turning to the life of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa, he said, he (Gandhiji) also was a common student like any of them, without any special advantages. He had three great lessons from his mother when he was young and they were: desire for truth, knowledge of love and capacity for sacrifice. They could not reach the path of truth unless they were on the path of love and sacrifice, and so on. Gandhiji's ideal and efforts were directed towards obtaining for the humblest of his countrymen the right and privileges which the highest enjoyed. It was in that spirit he lived and worked and sacrificed in South Africa. He was a successful practitioner and he gave up his practice entirely for his public work, which of course, very few of them could do. Mr. Polak asked them to remember what the Parsis taught and always urged: pure thoughts, pure words and pure deeds. They knew what the Bhagwatgita said: that what the great men do the multitude always did. If they followed the path of wisdom the less wise also would become wise. But they should not despair if they did not succeed, or failed. They must always do the right, and strive to do it. They were created Hindus, Moslems and Christians, in order that they might discover unity in variety. In India they were Indians first and in the world at large they were citizens first.

Mr. Andrews said it was only in the services of humanity that they merged their difference into a great unity. They could not serve humanity without serving their country, and their country without serving the humanity.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when the following letter from the Commissioner was considered:

"I have to say that a Municipal 'Aladdin' lamp at Worli Sluice Road, was damaged on 8th December 1923 by a cart owned by Mr. Abdul Hussein Currimbhoy of Ville Parle. The lamp was replaced at a cost of Rs. 195. The driver of the cart, as soon as he saw the lamp damaged, ran away and could not be traced. Efforts were made to recover the amount of damage from the owner of the cart but with no effect. The Police have taken action against the driver as from the facts known they were satisfied that the damage was purely due to an accident. The driver only is, therefore, legally liable to pay the amount under Section 332 of the Municipal Acts but as he cannot be traced there is no possibility of the amount being recovered. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the claim of Rs. 195 being foregone."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said this way of giving up their claims had become a scandal, and he asked that the cart-owner should be sued for damages. Unless they took such action, owners would think that they could go scot-free if they smashed Municipal lamps.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said when the Corporation was at fault in similar cases it was rarely allowed to escape the consequences.

Mr. Boman Behram moved that the owner of the cart should be sued for damages.

The Commissioner asked them to realise that there was no legal case against the owner, and if they went to court negligence on the part of the driver would have to be proved.

The proposition was carried

The Committee also considered the following letter from the Commissioner:

"I have to say that on the 24th September last a motor car owned by Dr. N. B. Lam was damaged by the Babula Tank fire engine colliding with it at Jakeria Musjid Street while proceeding to a fire. Dr. Lam has now submitted a claim for Rs. 145 for the damage which appears reasonable. I am satisfied that the collision was not caused through any negligence on the part of the driver. I request the sanction of the Standing Committee. The members were of the opinion that as there was no negligence on the part of the engine driver there was no case against the Corporation. They, therefore, did not want to pay the claim of Dr. Lam and the Committee resolved accordingly."

LECTURE ON TOWNS PLANNING.

The last of the series of lectures by Captain Gilbert-Lodge on "Town Planning" will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Lecture Theatre of the School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, first floor, west side). The following is the syllabus of this lecture:—What modern Town Planning insists on. Width of roads, Open Spaces, Heights of Buildings, Spaces around each house. Zening of buildings Factories, shops, and Trades in separate areas. The cost of plots in Town Planned Areas. The work of the Development Department. The State Aided Building scheme. Every man his own Landlord.

The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 70.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Padmapa Daryapa, a motor chauffeur, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, were that on the 11th instant at about 4 p.m. the accused was driving his car along Home Street, while Mr. Keki N. Nazir was driving along Waudby Road, proceeding in the direction of the Queen's Road. When the accused neared the junction of Waudby Road and Home Street, the accused without sounding his horn wanted to cut across the road and thus collided with Mr. Nazir's car. The impact of the collision was so great that the steering wheel, axle and right front mudguard of Mr. Nazir's car were damaged, while the accused's car also received serious damages.

The defence of the accused was that he was not driving his car rashly and that while getting out of Home Street, he did blow his horn. When he saw the car of Mr. Nazir, he raised his hand. On seeing the accused's car, Mr. Nazir wanted to swerve to his right when the accused pulled up his car. The complainant then came on his left and collided with the accused's car.

His Worship on the evidence held that the accused was driving his car rashly and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 70 and ordered that his license should be suspended for a period of three months. His Worship while passing the sentence observed that he wanted the chauffeurs to get rid of the idea that the sounding of the horn absolved them from all responsibility of taking any further precaution.

COPPER FOR GOLD.

A CASE OF CHEATING.

Deputy Inspector Malpas hauled up Hassan Husein and Mahibula Kadar, who is known to be a jailbird, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating in respect of four currency notes of the value of Rs. 40.

The facts of the case were that the complainant Papamia Hanmantrai who is a 'dhobi' received his salary of Rs. 60 on the 13th instant. That very evening accused No. 1 went to the complainant's house in Marine Lines at 6 p.m. and said that his brother had brought a piece of gold. Accused No. 1 further requested the complainant to purchase that piece of gold. Complainant believing in the accused's representations, accompanied the accused to the Esplanade Road, where accused No. 2 was introduced to the complainant. Accused No. 2 then showed him a piece of gold and asked Rs. 120 as its price. The complainant thereupon told the accused that he had not that large amount with him but that he would give them Rs. 40. Both the accused then asked the complainant to go home and fetch that amount. Complainant did so, and the accuseds handed him the piece of gold wrapped in red tissue paper.

When the complainant went home, he put the piece of gold in the fire when he found that it was only a piece of copper. The complainant thereupon instituted inquiries and traced accused No. 1 to Mahim. Subsequently the police arrested accused No. 2 on Tuesday.

The case stands adjourned to the 22nd instant.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

Deputy Inspector Rahn put up Gheesa Jima, a coolie aged 20 years, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of clothes belonging to Mr. Harold Mair, of Wodehouse Road, valued at Rs. 500.

The facts of the case were that on the 9th instant, the complainant's 'boy' told him that the accused along with another man entered the complainant's house and picked up a number of clothes and tried to bolt away. The boy raised an alarm, whereupon the accused was arrested and handed over to the police. The accused's accomplice managed to evade arrest.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that he was an unemployed mill-hand and was earning his livelihood as a coolie. He was taken to the complainant's house by a Waghri as coolie. The Waghri picked up the clothes and put them in his basket. When the alarm was raised, the Waghri took to his heels and the accused was arrested.

His Worship ordered the accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 and a surety of a like amount for a period of six months.

HIS EIGHTH CONVICTION.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Karmalli Ismandin, a Mahomedan with seven previous convictions to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment for pickpocketing.

The evidence showed that the complainant Gaja Pura was purchasing some articles in the Fort Market on the 6th instant when the accused rifled the pockets of the complainant and removed Rs. 9-4-0. The complainant's attention was drawn to the accused, who was immediately caught and handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and was centenced as above.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL RUPTURE OF SPLEEN.

Nanumia Alibax (38) a Mahomedan was walking along Sewri station on Tuesday evening when his foot was entangled in a signal wire and he fell down. He then sat in a railway carriage and was found gasping. Before he arrived at Reay Road Station he vomitted thrice and was unable to get out of the train and died in a few minutes.

Dr. William Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination said the deceased's spleen weighed twenty-five ounces which was ruptured. In his opinion death was due to the rupture of the spleen. At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Nemai Bochu (40) a Hindu labourer was working on the roof of the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday when his foot slipped and fell on the ground below. He was removed to the hospital but died subsequently, death being due to the fracture of the vault of the skull. At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

STACK COLLAPSES.

A HINDU WOMAN KILLED.

Paribai Saku (25) a Hindu woman was employed at Erick Bunder as a labourer. On Sunday last at about 11-45 a.m. whilst she was working alongside a stack of bricks, the stack suddenly collapsed. As Paribai was found missing a search was made and her body was found under the heap of bricks. She was unconscious and was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died on Tuesday evening. The stack was about 15 feet high.

At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained. The jury remarked that the stacking of the bricks in this instance appears to have been carelessly done.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

B. P. C. C., Urgent Meeting 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 19.

English Mails due by s. s. "Caledonia" at 5 a.m.

Arrival of the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught by the s.s. Caledonia.

SATURDAY, December 20.

The s.s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 21.

Annual General Meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in St. Xavier's High School Hall, Carnac Road, at 11 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Umzumbi" Bia Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 21st Inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday the 19th December 1924.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th December 1924 to 6 a.m. of 17th December 1924.

Disease Small-pox Attacks 1, Deaths nil; Cholara Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Plague Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Influenza Attacks nil, Deaths nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 103

Total Mortality this day last year. 122.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. on Thursday, December 18th 1924. Wave length 387 metres. Call sign 2 F. V:—

1. One Step—"All Scotch"
2. Fox Trot—"Ala Mohna"
3. Fox Trot—"Phi Phi"
4. Waltz—"Panama Twilight"
5. One Step—"Dance your shoes away"
6. Fox Trot—"They call it dancing"
7. Fox Trot—"Every Day"
8. Waltz—"Night of Love"

Extras—Time permitting.

Fox Trot—Love Best.

Five Step—"Cora".

WOMEN'S FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Mrs. Mathiri Mathew, Hon. Secretary Young Women's Christian Association, Kunnamkalam, Cochin State acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 4,000 (Four thousand) from Bombay for feeding the flood-stricken women and children.

Towards the "Seva Mandir" Fund, the following further contributions has been received:—The S. C. A. Relief Fun Rs. 100; South Indian Flood Relief Fund, Jamshedpur Rs. 200; The Madras Central Flood Relief Fund Rs. 100.

KHADI WORKERS' MEETING AT BELGAUM

There will be a Khadi Workers' meeting at Belgaum on the 20th instant. Khadi Workers in Bombay are requested to attend the meeting.

BELGAUM CONGRESS TICKETS

Those who wish to purchase Visitors' or Reception Committee Members' Tickets can get on payment of fees authorized receipts from Sjt. R. S. Padbidri at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort. only To-day between 3 and 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The receipts will be exchanged for Tickets at Belgaum.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS. COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held To-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

From the 1st January 1925 the office of the 'Indian Merchants' Chamber' will be removed from its present premises to Canada Building (1st floor), 3, Home Street, Fort.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute will be held on Sunday (the 21st inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Institute. The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola will preside and distribute prizes.

LECTURE ON INDIAN REPTILES.

Mr. S. H. Prater O. M. Z. S. Curator Bombay Natural History Society will deliver a lecture at the Sasson Mechanics' Institute to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on the following subject:—"Some Indian Reptiles, their haunts and habits" illustrated with lantern slides and specimens.

The lecture is open to the public.

FATECHAND RANVALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary, the total number of cases treated in the month of November was 1501, of which 870 were males, 305 were females and 326 were children.

BROACH DIST LOCAL BOARD.

RETIRING PRESIDENT HONOURED.

After a long career of eight years in conducting the administration of the Broach District Local Board, Sardar Khan Bahadur Adarji Mancherji Dalal on account of advancing age retired on the evening of the 4th December 1924. A distinguished gathering of Officials and Non-Officials was assembled at an 'At Home' got up by his Staff at which the Collector, District Judge, Divisional Officer, Deputy and District Superintendent of Police and the elite of Broach were present.

Mr. Durlabhji the Chief Officer addressed the party and recounted the retiring President's qualities of head and heart and the services he had rendered to the Board and the cause of Local Self-Government.

Honourable Sardar Bhasahet of Kerwada M. L. C. successor to the retired President addressed the meeting at great length and said that he associated himself with the Chief Officer in the encomiums bestowed on the guest of the evening because he had a personal experience as President of the Wagra Taluka Local Board.

Mr. Punjabhai followed and the other speakers related their own experience of the Sardar's long services in various directions.

The guest of the evening in reply made a long and eloquent speech. He spoke at length of the importance of village reconstruction work and pointed out that in addressing his appeal to the village masses Mr. Gandhi had been ahead of them. He expressed his desire that the Government and the people should cooperate in this field.

He spoke also at length about feder railways and about river communcations.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1924.

DEBT AND TAXATION.

The definite proposals for the redemption of the so-called "Public Debt of India," set forth in a recent Government Resolution, deserve very careful scrutiny for a variety of reasons. In introducing the last budget, Sir Basil Blackett outlined general scheme of debt redemption, which, we pointed out at the time, was open to criticism on several counts. And now that we find definite form and shape given to that scheme, we see no reason to modify our opinion. In the last budget the Finance Member stated the total of the Indian public debt to be Rs. 917.53 crores on the 31st of March, 1924, exclusive of the treasury bills amounting to Rs. 49.65 crores held in the Paper Currency Reserve, or Rs. 967.18 crores including everything. Against this amount a provision, mainly the result of accident, has been made aggregating Rs. 4.52 crores by specific arrangements in connection with particular loans. It is now proposed to consolidate all these several provisions into one common Sinking Fund; and Sir Basil declared: "So long as w have a considerable annual programme of new capital expenditure, any provision for sinking fund operates, not to reduce the net total of our debt, but to reduce the amount of it which is unproductive and the amount provided becomes in effect a contribution out of revenue towards productive capital expenditure. Instead, therefore, of speaking of such a provision by, the convenient but misleading title of a sinking fund, it is preferable to describe it as a contribution out of revenue for reduction or avoidance of debt." It is thus not a scheme for the redemption of the public debt of India so much as a measure of avoiding further borrowing to the extent at least of the provision now made for debt redemption. We are by no means certain that, even on the most orthodox financial basis, Sir Basil's scheme is approvable For a steadily borrowing country, like India, which is normally making a provision of 4½ crores against a debt charge of roughly 1,000 crores, is required to make in a consolidating scheme a provision of 4 crores only. True, Sir Basil makes many deductions and modifications to whittle away the real magnitude of our public debt by drawing hair-breadth distinctions between productive and unproductive debt, central and provincial debt, floating and funded debt; but all that cannot obscure the central and dominating fact that under his scheme the amount of provision to be made for redemption of avoidance of debt is actually and substantially less than the provision made to-day. This is the very worst finance of which our irresponsible Government could possibly have been guilty.

But there are other objections against Sir Basil's scheme, not connected with the orthodox financial practice, which seems to have inspired his scheme. In the first place, Sir Basil must prove that there is no other and more urgent claimant for the revenue surplus, supposing there is one, than the need of debt reduction or avoidance. As a matter of fact taxation in India in every case has reached such preposterous limits that the first and the strongest claim on any surplus that is possible in the Central revenues must unquestionably be devoted to the reduction of taxation. The best and most indisputable proof of the unbearable nature of the present level of taxation in India is furnished by the tax returns themselves. In every instance in which Government tried to add to the rates of the existing taxes, they found by sad experience that the increase in the yield fell far, far short of the increase in rate and in the expectations. The salt tax, when doubled, did not yield an increase even of 50 per cent. The railway rates and fares, when increased by 25 per cent. did not result in any increase at all. The income tax is steadily falling. The customs may be rising this year, but the conditions of this year are abnormal, particularly in the import trade, and the customs yield of this year is no guide whatsoever to the general revenue position. The instances we have adduced distinctly and indisputably show that the limit of taxation has long since been reached and passed in this country. The burden of the debt in the British exchequer is not a whit less onerous than that of the Indian Government. But the moment a reasonable and normal revenue surplus is in sight, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is besieged with claims like the restoration of the penny post or the abandonment of the food taxes, before any notice can be taken of any special provision for debt redemption. Has the Finance Member of India pondered over this? Is he quite sure that there is no room for the reduction in the tax-burdens so that he may divert his surplus, supposing there is a legitimate surplus in revenue now and for five years to come, to the satisfaction of the claim of debt reduction? We know there is immense field for reduction in our absolutely indefensible and unproductive expenditure on the army and other similar "public" services; But we have yet to find that Sir Basil counts upon those economies to afford the indispensable and irreducible minimum of relief to the Indian tax-payer to the central and the provincial Governments, the latter of whom, it may also be noticed in passing, are still in a state of chronic deficit. The next budget of the Bombay Presidency, we hear, is going to result in a deficit of one crore in the ordinary side, that is, not including the Development Budget; and the Bombay Budget, we may safely assume, is sympotamic of the financial state of other provinces To remedy this chronic malady, the Provincial Governments have tried and are still trying a variety of new taxes, so that the limit of taxable capacity is being constantly ignored by our ever-impecunious Governments. And still the incurable optimist, Sir Basil Blackett, believes that there is an available surplus that he may waste upon provision for the avoidance of further debt!

It may be urged that this is a matter of legitimate dispute between two schools of financial opinion, one of which will use every available surplus in reducing the burden of taxation, in the interests of the community, and the other will use the same surplus, for the same reason, in reducing the burden of debt. We do not think that, under Indian conditions, there is any room for dispute on this point; for we think the claims of the tax-payer are paramount and irresistible. But assuming, for the sake of argument only, that there is room for an honest difference of opinion and that the Government of India are entitled in fairness to the benefit of the doubt, the question still arises: Is there any surplus really in the revenues of India? The revenues this year may have proved peculiarly lucky, in that a combination of favourable exchange to the importers and of favourable season in general has resulted in substantial addition and that, thanks to this exchange policy highly injurious to the general trade of the country, Government have managed to save considerably on their remittances on account of the "Home Charges." There may be a "saving" in this manner of four crores or more. But is this a genuine and legitimate surplus, which the Government may use away as they like? They have committed themselves to a heavy scheme of "improving" the conditions of their inordinately and extravagantly paid public services, and refused to effect even that minimum of economy in their military budget which was recommended by the so-called Retrenchment Committee. In the absence of any real reduction in expenditure, in the absence of any genuine and permanent improvement in revenue, how can there be any surplus at all? This year's conditions are, we repeat, extremely peculiar; and the Finance Member is wholly misled if he gambles on the chances of their being repeated for five years more, or if he banks upon the exchange continuing to be as favourable as it is to-day. That policy is an indelible stain on the record of the British rule in India, and has been responsible for unforgettable and unforgiveable wrongs upon the Indian nation. If the Finance Member trades upon a continuation of that policy, he will be simply adding insult to injury, even if we grant that he would be justified in his expectations and realise the surplus he banks upon from that source. And, moreover, he will be unable to avoid the retort that if the present exchange makes it possible for India to redeem the foreign debt at a substantial benefit to her, why does he not do so? The 400 crores of the foreign debt of India, as given in the last Financial Statement, would cost at Rs. 13 to a £1 about 340 crores roughly at the present rate of sterling-rupee exchange, and so save India 60 crores at a stroke, which may mean anything between 2 and 4 crores in recurring charges for interest alone. The measure is not so insensible as it sounds. For India has to-day an annual surplus of exports of about 120 crores for the last and the current financial years. Had the whole of this surplus been utilised to pay off the foreign debt, —it could be done and would have been done, if the Government of India were national in composition, national in sympathies and rational in their policy —we would have by this time paid off two-thirds of the debt, and in a year more perhaps the whole of it. It might have been done still more advantageously in the war-time with our huge surplus credits which were dissipated in an unjustifiable "gift" to the Empire for goodness knows what benefit to this country. As it is, the Finance Member and the Government cannot escape the accusation of non-Indian sympathies, when they hope to realise this "surplus", of perpetuating a double wrong to India, and breathe not a syllable against that huge iniquity of exempting from the Indian income-tax the payments to the sterling bond-holders of the Government of India. At the present rate that source alone would yield 2 crores more in regular and permanent revenue. Why do they not touch the British capitalists? Will Sir Basil answer? But this does not exhaust the list of objections to the proposed debt redemption scheme. Sir Basil himself admitted in the Budget speech, on which the latest resolution is based, that the several kinds of public debts needs several treatment. Debt due to expenditure on Delhi, for example, ought to be paid off in fifteen years, while debt contracted for the railways need not occasion anxiety even if it takes 80 years to wipe out. We do not subscribe to these figures; but granted that they are just, we would like to know the exact procedure which has led to the formulation of the present resolution. The surplus of four crores is to be credited to this purpose for five years. Why five years only and why only the eightieth of any surplus of indebtedness over the figure of 1923? Surely, Sir Basil needs to explain these highly arbitrary, and if we may add, utterly unsatisfactory, figures. We shall await the discussion on this point in the next Budget season and trust Indian representative in the Legislature will have the courage to expose the sleights of financial jugglery we have detected in this proposal.

A POOR ACCOUNT.

The "Indian" representative at the Opium Conference has been cutting such a sorry figure in Geneva that journals of all shades of opinion in England have censured him and his principals for their obstinate opposition. The "Observer", generally slow to anger, has been forced to draw attention to the minority tactics of the "Indian" representative; the "Daily News" laments the domination of vested interests which render Anglo-American co-operation on the subject impossible; and the "Manchester Guardian" reproves the Indian delegation for digging themselves deep behind a barrier of technicalities. All this reproach is, according to the Imperial Oracle of Bombay, based upon perverse ignorance and humbug. The replacement of Mr. John Campbell though suggested long ago has at last taken place. In their Case against Opium, the Indian National Christian Council had to take exception to the language of Mr. Campbell in the previous year, and if the Government of India were wise they would have at least associated an independent Indian or even a member of the Indian National Christian Council with their voluble representative at Geneva. Now one Mr. Walton—the name Clayton too appeared in one of the cables—has been put to speak on behalf of the Indian Government. He may be a Civilian on leave, a *subjuntawallah*. In this Conference the American representative came with the cleanest of credentials and it is amusing to see the "Times of India" venting its spleen against American enthusiasm by alleging that the Yankees while ruling the roost at Teheran, make no bones about the larger cultivation of the poppy in Persia. There is no truth whatever in the last statement which is a propagandist invention. Persia, though now a large exporter of opium for the havoc of European addicts, is steadily restricting her cultivation of the plant. America, though not a member of the League, joined the Conference for its large humanitarian interest. Not only did she prohibit the common use of opium in her own territory but she suppressed it in the Phillippines. Her ebullient enthusiasm was not likely to please Britain and France who had never followed total proscription in the areas of their influence in the East. Europe and America first took an agitated interest in the problem when they discovered the growing infection of the drug vice in some of their own people. It is a criminal offence under their Government to consume opium or its derivations without medical assent. In India people are however free to administer the drug Its use is not confined to scientific and medical purposes and through its production under license the Central Government enjoy a revenue of about four crores a year. As against China, India has ceased to be a direct exporter. The Chinese have not been saved by our fiscal self-denial and they grow opium for poisoning themselves. It is well that India is, nevertheless, out of it. The Chinese representatives at Geneva explained that the lack of a stable Central Government permitted abuses, but they hoped that as power was consolidated the nation would cooperate in the extinction of the vice. As far as India is concerned, we think it a mistake on the part of Government to plant their banner on the line of "Legitimate Use" The use of the drug without medical advice, ought to be considered an abuse even if thousands of people consume the stuff and believe, ignorantly, in its efficacy. This the Government have refused to do. The best aspiration of India is to be seen in her best minds. In a statement influentially supported by international figures, Mahatma Gandhi and the Poet Tagore explicitly urged that world-opinion should aim at the complete extirpation of the poppy plant except of course under the surveillance and control of qualified scientists. The dispute about the "legitimate use" of opium in India and the pressure of vested interests must have vexed American representatives. It is unfortunate that the hide-bound instructions of the Government of India should have produced a tension in an atmosphere where they scarcely know to distinguish between the Government of India and the people of India. Indian opinion will support the ideal of restricting the consumption of opium in India to the sphere of medical advice. The reduction of supply is the only remedy in the long run, but Mr. Campbell has made a "reservation" on behalf of India. Turkey Persia and India are the largest exporters —all Eastern countries; China produces nine-tenths of the whole cultivation in the world, but she is also an Eastern country doping herself. The West is secured with the sanitary cordon of prohibition and law. India has not come out well through the attitude of her "representative" who vainly hoped to drug his audience with petti-fogging logic.

Notes of the Day

Wanted More Bhurgris.

Backward as the Muslim community is in education in the country generally, in no part is it more so than in Sind. The educational backwardness of the community has had its inevitable reaction on its economic and general status. Khan Bahadur Bhutto speaking at the third Sind Muslim Educational Conference on Tuesday referred to the mournful fact that 80 per cent. of the lands originally belonging to the Mahomedan community of Sind had slipped through their fingers and was either purchased by Hindus or was heavily mortgaged with them. Whatever the other causes of this unfortunate state of things, the Zemindars, who are the natural leaders of the community in Sind, cannot be absolved from their share of the blame. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, president of the Conference, referred to the great interest which the late Mr. Bhurgri, himself a Zemindar, took in advancing the cause of Muslim education in Sind. Unfortunately, while the Government were no more actively sympathetic towards Mr. Bhurgri's object than towards educational progress generally, his efforts were not adequately seconded by the Zemindars of Sind. Sir Ibrahim summed up the needs not only of the Muslims but of Hindus of Sind when he said that "Sind pre-eminently needs compulsory education to produce more Bhurgris." For not only will every educated Zemindar, actuated by the ideals which inspired the late Mr. Bhurgri, be a worker in the cause of education, but he will also be an instrument for the consolidation of national solidarity.

Axe in the Improvement Trust.

Though late in the day, the Bombay Improvement Trust is busy with the Retrenchment Axe, and the smaller fry are agitated about the start, which, as usual, is directed against low-grade employees. Recently thirty men were discharged from the Trust service and rumour says that it is only the beginning of sorrows. One looks in vain for some principle or method in the slaughter. Have the authorities sent away only men on their temporary establishment? No, for, the list of those martyrs contains not a few who have put in not an inconsiderable period of service in the permanent establishment of the Trust. Have they sent away men with the least service? No; many men have been retained who have put in less service than those who have been asked to go away. Have old men been discharged? It cannot be so, for many of the "axed" men are young. Or is it that the young men have been "axed"? Even this it cannot be; for old men also have been sent away. Or has the retrenchment been effected on communal lines? And if so, which is that fortunate community which has suffered and would suffer least the terrors of the sacrificial axe? We put the question to one of the inconsolable men already axed out and he answered darkly: "The answer is obvious to those who have anything to do with the Trust."

Principles, Please.

Except one principle, namely, that of preference retrenchment is ordered in promiscuous fashion. The following broad lines of policy in retrenchment are worthy of the attention of Axe-men and Axe-grinders:—

(1) Find out those who may be willing to quit the Trust service on the grant of certain concessions, say as regards leave, privilege and furlough, Provident Fund, and gratuity, and send them away.

(2) Send away all who may be more than 55 years of age and those who have put in 25 years of service. By adopting this steps alone, the Trust would be able to retrench a good lot per year on their establishment expenditure.

(3) Exhaust the temporary establishment before beginning to retrench the permanent establishment.

(4) Try and find out which department of the Trust could be amalgamated together and retrench the officers found unnecessary in consequence of this step.

(5) Grant all those who are sent away, all the leave, privilege and furlough due to them and the Trustees' as well as the employees' contribution to the Provident Fund together with any gratuity that may be sanctioned to the employees whose posts have been abolished owing to retrenchment.

(6) Always give preference for retention to those who have put in more service as against those who have put in less service.

(7) Do not create any new post and do not make any new appointment so long as there is any necessity for retrenchment.

While retrenchment is on the gale, the Trustees have penetrated the novelty of a fresh job in their Costs Section and imported—an outsider!

THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

SHUDDHI.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

IX*

The aggressive Hinduism preached by the Arya Samaj was not political in its conception. That it has been strengthened by political considerations can not, however, be denied.

This is an appropriate place for examining the origin and bearings of the Shuddhi movement of which we have heard so much of late. The movement is as old as the Arya Samaj or even the Sikh religion. The Arya Samaj claims that the religion preached by it is a universal religion, and aims at bringing the whole world under its banner. In this respect its claims are as ambitious and wide as those of Christianity and Islam. There was a time when the more orthodox section of the Arya Samaj used to proclaim from the house tops that they were non-Hindus; that they were free to eat and drink and marry with non-Hindus; and that even Hindus should undergo a certain amount of Shuddhi before they could be admitted into the Arya Samaj. The other section, which was believed to be more politically-minded, was opposed to all these claims of the Mahatma party of which Swami Shraddhanand (then Lala Munshi Ram) was the head. Shuddhi with the latter was purely the ritual of conversion, i.e, admission into their Church. It had no political significance whatsoever For a time, Lala Munshi Ram's party maintained this attitude, and some of them attempted to put into practice what they believed in theory. It was then that the now famous Dharmpal was made a hero. Soon after, however, they found that by insisting on this idea and putting it into practice they were bound to lose the practical sympathy of the Hindu community. This they could not afford to do as it was the general Hindu community that greased the various mills they were running. So better counsels prevailed and they changed their attitude. I know it as a fact, however, (as I was an active member of the Arya Samaj then) that serious efforts were made even then to bring the Malkana and other Rajputs of the United Provinces and Rajputana into the fold of the Arya Samaj. Some were actually so brought at Aligarh and in the neighbouring districts. The Malkanas, however, did not want to be "Aryas"; what they desired was to be re-admitted into their own caste, and brotherhood on equal terms. To this the orthodox Rajputs would not agree. So the matter remained in suspense for a number of years, until the orthodox Rajputs consented to take them in. What was at the back of the latter's mind in this change of attitude, is also clear. It was the communal demands of the Muslim community, the policy of Mian Fazl Hussain and the Multan riots which created the necessary atmosphere. The principle of Shuddhi has now been accepted by the Hindu Maha Sabha, and I am free to confess that the idea at the back of this decision is partly political, partly communal and partly hu-

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Nov. 25 and 27, and Dec. 1, 9, 11, 13, 16 and 17.

SPANIARDS WITHDRAW

EFFORTS TO SUBDUE TRIBESMEN

TONS OF EXPLOSIVES LAUNCHED ON VILLAGES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Tangier.—The Spaniards have completed their withdrawal to Tetuan and Larache. Three thousand troops have left for their homes and other contingents on leave will spend the Christmas in Madrid.

Efforts are being made to subdue the tribesmen of Anjera by means of an aerial bombardment. Several tons of explosives have been launched on villages during past few days.—Reuter.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DENIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Austen Chamberlain denied he suggested to M. Herriot that he should discuss with M. Briand at Rome the formation of an Anglo-French pact against dangers from Bolshevism in Germany and that Moslem world.—Reuter.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

U. S. CLAIMS FOR COST.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question that the United States' claim for the cost of the Army of Occupation in Germany was estimated at 1,047 million gold marks, or, say 52 million four hundred thousand sterling, but the amounts had not been definitely determined. The British Government, in no way, disputed the claim. The net amount claimed by this country for its army of occupation was 947 million gold marks, representing a sterling expenditure of about 57 million sterling, which formed a prior charge on British receipts under the Treaty of Versailles, which, were more than sufficient to cover it.—B. O. W.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

ADJOURNS TILL JANUARY 12TH.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Geneva.—The second Opium Conference was, to-day, adjourned till 12th January. The British, Indian, French and Dutch Delegations are maintaining reservations regarding its competence to deal with the American proposal. Dr. Sze, (China), expressed the hope that the Powers possessing extra territorial privileges in Cnina would endeavour to harmonize them with the Chinese laws in order to assist China in carrying out the Hague provisions.

Various sub-committees are endeavouring to complete their work by the end of this week.—Reuter.

WIRELESS STATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In the Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood at question time, Sir William Mitchel Thompson, Postmaster General, said that he had no official information with regard to the negotiations of the Government of India for the erection of a beam wireless station in India, but he understood that the Government of India intended that a high-power station should be erected in India without delay whether or not it was a beam station, provided the admiralty favoured this course. He had no doubt that in this connection with the selection of sites the Government of India would bear in mind that the question whether the operation of a beam station would interfere with broadcasting would partly depend upon the site of the station.—Reuter.

FIRST AERIAL MAIL FROM PERSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Teheran.—The Junker Company's Aeroplane carrying the first aerial mail from Persia left Teheran for Enzeli. The mail will be carried from Enzeli to Baku by a hydroplane in five and half hours.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Moscow.—The British Trade Union Delegation, headed by Mr. Purcell, has left Leningrad for England. Before departure, the Deputation was presented with addresse by the headquarters of Soviet Unions herinb for an early attainment of unity of the labour movement.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

Ideas

PERSIAN PREMIER

ON PILGRIMAGE TO HOLY PLACES

ARABISTAN TROUBLE SETTLED?

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Teheran.—The Premier telegraphs from Nassery:—

I have appointed General Fazlullah Khan to be Governor-General of Arabistan. The troops of Arabistan will be stationed there as the garrison route from Khoramabad to Arabistan is open and traffic is being carried on in complete safety.

Considering the trouble in Arabistan settled, I am leaving on a pigrimage to the Holy Places of Mesopotamia. The journey will have no official character, and I shall return to Persia by Khaniqin.

Government has approved of the American proposal concerning disposal of 110,000 dollars.—Reuter.

[A Teheran message of November 16 said that the American Government had proposed to the Persian Government that the abovementioned sum provided for the cost of conveyance to America of the body of Major Imbrie should be placed in a bank, interest to be used for sending Persian students to America.]

INDIA COUNCIL.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY RESIGNS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Sir Charles Bayley has resigned from the India Council for reasons of health and conformably to the understanding, when Lord Peel re-appointed him, of staying only for two years.—Reuter.

WILL STRESSMANN FORM CABINET?

EBERT'S INVITATION BEING CONSIDERED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Berlin.—Dr. Ebert has asked Dr. Strasemann to form the Cabinet. Dr. Stresemann is considering his decision.—Reuter.

OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBT.

MANDATED TERRITORIES' OBJECTIONS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Geneva.—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received a communication from the British Government stating that Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordania will submit their objection with regard to portions of the Ottoman Public Debt attributed to them by the Council of Debt, to an arbitrator appointed by the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting of December 11, in Conformity with article 47 of the Treaty of Lausanne.—Reuter.

ZUCKERDECK'S CASE.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Secretary for War, stated that the Inter-Allied Commission of Control had taken up with the German Government the case of Zuckerdeck in Berlin who was exporting armaments to Lithuania and who had been acquitted by the Assize Court of Charlotteaburg on the grounds that such exportation was not prohibited.—B. O W.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Dec. 16th.—Lord Birkenhead was received in audience by the King this afternoon.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—Sir William Sefton Brancker left here this morning for Allepo.—Reuter.

London Dec. 10—The West London Coroner has returned an open verdict at the inquest on Mrs. Ethel Chotzner, wife of a Judge of an Indian High Court, whose death was attributed to veronal poisoning. The coroner added that there was insufficient evidence to show there was suicidal intention. —Reuter.

Leafield, Dec. 16.—Another ex-Minister, who is devoting the Parliamentary recess to travelling abroad is Lord Thomson, formerly the Air Minister in the Labour Government. He leaves for the United States where he will undertake a lecture tour. One of the subjects of his lectures will be the future of civil aviation.—B. O. W.

YEOTMAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 16.

A District Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show will be held at Yeotmal on 27 and 28th February and 1st March 1925. A strong representative Executive Committee has been appointed under the Presidency of Mr. P. S. Pau, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner. Suitable arrangements are being made to make the exhibition a success. It was understood that the leading firms dealing in agricultural impliments and machinery are being invited to hold demonstrations. Lectures on agricultural economics and the chief crops grown in Berar will be a special feature of the function.

STEEL HOUSES

EXPERIMENT IN BRITAIN

NEXT YEAR'S PLAN.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

The House of Commons, to-day, discussed the housing question. The debate was opened by Mr. Wheatley, Minister of Health, in the late Labour Government, who moved an amendment to the Address regretting that Government was going to leave the housing problem mainly to private enterprise.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the new Minister of Health, in reply, pointed out that the total number of houses built in the country for the twelve months ending September 30th last was 110,000. Of these 95,352, or, 86 per cent. were built by private enterprise, and only 14,500 by the local authorities. In October 1st, there were actually under construction another 92,000 houses, of which 71,000 were being built by private enterprise. Incidentally, Mr. Chamberlain revealed that the maximum number of houses ever built in one year in this country was 126,000, so that it would appear that 110,000 erected last year fell a little short of the pre-war output. He also showed that of these 110,000 upwards of 90,000 were of a smaller type. Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. Wheatley in organising the scheme for the augmentation of labour and material, and for their being distributed, which he described as a statesmanlike effort which he said he intended to encourage by every means in his power. After dealing with the amount of building labour available, Mr. Chamberlain said he could not see the possibility of any more than 36,000 houses being erected, next year, instead of the 50,000 contemplated by the building industry. It was necessary, therefore, to see whether there was not some way of supplementing the present methods of house-building by new materials or methods of construction. If, at the same time, by utilising these new methods, we could do something to diminish the unemployed one would be serving a double purpose. Last week, he saw what was being done by Lord Weir at Glasgow in erecting steel houses, and he came back feeling very hopeful of the future. He had made arrangements with Lord Weir, who had undertaken to set aside part of his factory for the production of certain number of experimental houses to be supplied to the local authorities. He was not committed to this particular type of house to the exclusion of other types. But if Lord Weir's steel house proved a successful experiment and proved to be a suitable house, it would have these advantages. Production could be multiplied indefinitely. The capacity of this country for producing steel was far in excess of the present needs. The steel house was cheap or at any rate cheaper than the brick house. The construction of the steel house would give a large amount of employment to just that very section of the community which most needed work.—B. O. W.

ECHO OF 13TH SHAHIDI JATHA.

SARDAR JANMEJAI SINGH UNDER ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

Sardar Janmejai Singh was put under arrest for wounding a member of the 13th Shahidi Jatha. The accused stated that while shooting at a duck on the village pond he had accidently wounded a member of the Jatha and that the other members of the Jatha had caught and detained him and that later they had forced him to sign a false statement to the effect that he had deliberately fired at the Jatha to show that Sardar Sant Singh Inspector of Police. The District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police have found nothing whatever whatever to show that Sardar Sant Singh gave orders to anyone to fire at the Jatha, whether any blame attaches to Sardar Janmejai Singh will be decided by the investigation by Mr. Scott, Additional Superintendent of Police begun on the 15th instant.

FREE PASSAGE.

WHO WILL BE ENTITLED TO IT?.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

In connection with the acceptance by Government of the Lee Commission's recommendation in regard to free passages and the question whether it applies to members of the superior civil services who were recruited in India, the "Pioneer" understands that the concession will apply to all members of the Indian Civil Service who are entitled to draw overseas pay irrespective of their domicile, that is to say Indians in Civil Service who entered by examination in London will be entitled to passage concessions. In other services the concession will only be given to those who are of non-Asiatic domicile.

MORE ABOUT BOULTONS

MR. MACFADYEN'S DISCLOSURES

ALLIANCE BANK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

In connection with the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., in liquidation as an application was made some time ago at the High Court before Mr. Justice Ghose by Messrs. D. McKechnie, C. E. Walker, K. B. Dunlop and C. G. Ashworth. Liquidators of the bank, for directions in respect of the affairs of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., in liquidation, His Lordship on August 21 and August 28 ordered the issue of two misfeasance summons under the Indian Companies Act. The first summons was issued on Messrs. L. A. Davies, B. A. Bevan Petman, G. Stapledon, Melville Macfadyen, Hudson and E. D. Dighnasse, Directors and Auditors of the Bank.

The summons stated that the respondents had misapplied and become accountable for the monies and property of the company and had been guilty of misfeasance and breach of trust in authorising sanctioning and participating in the payment on July 7, 1921 to the preference shareholders dividends amounting to Rs. 1,61,737 out of the capital and also authorising sanctioning and participating in the payment on August 30th 1921 to ordinary shareholders dividends and bonuses amounting to Rs. 3,50,000 out of the capital of the company. The second summons was issued against Messrs. Macfadyen, L. A. Davies, B. A. Devan Petman and E. J. Buck, Directors, in respect of Rs. 1,62,293 said to have been paid to preference shareholders on July 10, 1922 out of the capital of the company. All the respondents had entered appearance and the matter was before Mr. Justice Pearson on Monday last, when an application was made on behalf of Mr. Macfadyen for his *de benesse* examination. His lordship fixed to-day for his examination. In consequence of this order Mr. Macfadyen was examined *de benesse* before Mr. Justice Page.

MR. MACFADYEN EXAMINED.

Mr. Melville Macfadyen examined by Mr. Bose said that in 1917 he was a partner in Piggott Chapman and Co. His connection with that firm ceased at the end of 1917. He was on military service at the time. He was elected a Director of the Alliance Bank of Simla in April 1918. He was stationed at Simla. The Alliance bank had 58 branches in India and Burma. The Head Office was at Simla. Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. were the Agents and Bankers of the Alliance Bank. Immediately after he was elected a Director he had to rejoin his Staff appointment. He was relieved of his Staff appointment as Captain in January 1919. Just before he was released from Army he received a telegram from the General Manager, Mr. G. W. Black, to meet him in Delhi. He met Mr. Black there early in February. Mr. Black showed him documents showing that that the bank had advanced to Boulton Bros. Companies or invested in these companies two and a half crores of rupees. There were two Directors' meeting in March and it was decided to ask Mr. Boulton and Mr. Moncrieff to come to India at once. Mr. Boulton and Mr. Moncrieff arrived in six weeks. There were several Directors' meeting at which both of them were present. The witness was also present. The proceedings appeared in the minutes of the Directors' meeting of April 12, and 13, 1919. The conditions arrived at amounted in short to a re-payment of fifty lakhs by Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Company in twenty months. The witness's desire was to get in as much of the two and a half crores as he could. Advances amounting to two and a half crores were given with the consent of the then board before the witness joined the bank. Those conditions were accepted by Mr. Boulton and Mr. Moncrieff. In August and September, 1919, the witness was an ordinary Director of the Bank. Mr. Black resigned in August or September, 1919. The Board resolved to get out Sir James Wa'ke and Mr. Robert Boulton and the witness was asked to carry on as an Honorary Resident Director until Mr. Black's place was filled. He made a personal investigation in October and November, 1919. On the arrival of Sir James Walker and Mr. Robert Boulton he had several conversations with them which he confirmed by a letter of December 1, 1919, to Mr. Robert Boulton to the effect that unless certain conditions were accepted by Mr. Boulton on behalf of the firm he would not continue to be a Director. They agreed to that. The Directors invited the witness to accept the position of Managing Director of the Bank until the appointment of General Manager. After his return from leave in Europe in October 1920 he made conditions with regard to his powers and these conditions were agreed to by the Directors. His idea was to guard against the Directors lending out moneys without his having a voice in the matter He wanted all proposals not unanimously accepted by the Board to be offered until he personally was consulted. In January 1920 he left for England.

(Message incomplete.)

RS. 6,00,000 TO HIS OLD SCHOOL.

SIR PAUL CHATER'S ENDOWMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

In response to the appeal made early in the year, Sir Paul Chater has gifted a gift of Rs. 1,00,000 to his old school La Martiniere. He has now followed up this gift by a remittance to His Excellency Lord Lytton of Rs. 5,00,000 to be invested as an endowment fund so that the Institution might provide liberal education.

AFTER 1250 YEARS.

A MISSION OF PEACE

SEND-OFF TO HEDJAZ DELEGATION.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, a public meeting was held on Wednesday night at Chota Kabarstan, Grant Road, to give a send off to the members of the Hedjaz deputation who are sailing on Thursday (to-day) by S. S. "Jenangir". Maulana Shaukat Ali presided.

DELEGATION'S OBJECT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in opening the proceedings thanked Almighty God that passports were granted to the members of the delegation and that their way was now open to send a delegation to Hedjaz. In September last the Moslems of India were staggered at the news that the Moslems in Nejd were at war with their brethren in Hedjaz. The Moslems of India, therefore, resolved to bring about peace among the warring Moslems and they called a meeting of their leaders in October last in which among those present were also Dr. Ansari, Dr. Mahmud, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and many other leaders from different provinces, who resolved to send a deputation to the Hedjaz in response to the four cables they had received from that place to bring about peace among the warring brethren. They would persuade, them to confine their activities in their own provinces, and not to interfere with one another. They would also go to the Holy Places, viz:—Mecca and Medina and give correct report to the Moslems of India in regard to the true state of affairs there.

Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni, a member of the delegation then said they were going to Hedjaz to investigate the true state of things in that country as well to persuade their brethren to establish a republic and to tell them not to be under anybody's rule.

APOSTLES OF PEACE.

Maulvi Suleman Nadvi, another member of the delegation, said they had got an opportunity to send a delegation from India to Hedjaz after 1250 years. The Holy Places were for worship of the true God and he regretted that they were turned into a battle field by Moslems themselves. He did not think Sherif Hussein or Ibn Saud were responsible for it but some outside influence which was not Moslem but whose motive was to create trouble among Moslems. The members of the delegation were not going to Hedjaz with silver or gold or arms and ammunition, but as apostles of peace with a message of peace from the Moslems of India and he prayed God that He might bestow His richest blessings upon the efforts of the delegation.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then read a telegram from Dr. Ansari stating that corn had been stopped for importation in Mecca and Medina and that this news had created a sensation among Moslems in Delhi.

MUSSALMAN'S DUTY.

Maulvi Abdul Kader a third member of the delegation then said it was the duty of every Musalman to bring about peace among Musalmans at war. The delegation were proceeding armed with the word of God to settle the differences among the Mussalmans who were fighting among themselves. They were invited by Amir Ali and Ibn Saud and it was their duty to respond to their call. He asked the Moslems of India to pray for the delegation's success in their mission of peace.

IN THE SERVICE OF KHILAFAT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then said many leaders who wanted to proceed to Hedjaz could not do so for want of passports. The Holy Places did not belong to one sect of the Moslems or the other, but to all the Moslems of the world. Personally, he said, he was in the service of the Khilafat and after his release from Betul he had collected Rs. 60 lakhs for the Khilafat fund. He urged all the Mohmedans to work for the cause of the Khilafat funds.

The meeting terminated with shouts of *"Alla ho Akbar."*

BAR COMMITTEE'S REPORT

BURMA HIGH COURT ACCEPTS IN TOTO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 16

A press communique says:—After careful consideration the Hon. Judges of the High Court have decided to accept in full the recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee with respect to the abolition of all distinction between barristers and other legal practitioners entitled to plead in the High Court from the re-opening of the Court on 15th January 1925. Differences between the Advocates and the first grade pleaders will be swept away and notifications are under issue to achieve this end.

FOREIGN GOODS IN BRITAIN.

QUESTION OF MARKS AND STAMPS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, was asked if he would take steps to have all manufactured goods imported from foreign countries marked or stamped with the name of the country where such goods were manufactured. He replied that the suggestion would necessitate legislation. The question of amending the existing law was being considered. Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister informed the questioner that Government intended to introduce a Bill to give effect to the International Labour Convention to provide for unemployment indemnity for shipwrecked seamen.—B. O. W.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TAXES

GIVE LATITUDE TO PROVINCES

DR. BALAKRAM BEFORE INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

Interesting evidence was tendered to-day before the Taxation Inquiry Committee by Dr. Balkrishna, Ph.D., Principal Rajaram College, Kolhapur, member of the India Economic Association. The Maharaja of Burdwan was not present to-day. Witness suggested in his evidence new sources of taxation for central, provincial and local taxation and urged radical alteration in the present system of imperial and provincial finances by redistributing the sources of taxation. He was in favour of abolishing cotton excise and octroi duties and revision of permanent settlement. He urged that all direct taxes should go to the provinces and indirect to the Central Government. Therefore, income-tax should become provincial and revenue a central source of revenue. The new sources of revenue for the Central Government which he suggested are tobacco, powder, monopoly, estate, duties and customs duty if possible by way of taxing the export of rubber, coffee a levy of excise duties on tea and coffee for home consumption. In respect of the new sources of provincial taxation, he suggested reform in income-tax tax on real and personal property, land values, licenses and educational poll tax. He also pressed for assessment of tax by local bodies consisting of 1/3 officials and 2/3 non-officials.

FOLLOW CERTAIN PRINCIPLE.

Sir Charles Todhunter pointed out at the outset that the Committee was not concerned with additional sources of revenue except to replace them with taxes that might be found unsuitable. The President and Sir Percy Thompson then examined at some length the suggestion of witness that in place of what he thought as a haphazard system of distribution of finances between Imperial and Provincial Governments, they should follow certain principle as was followed by Switzerland and U.S.A. He urged that the Central Government should depend only upon indirect taxation while Provincial Governments should resort to direct taxation, the reason being that the Provinces should have sources to meet the needs for development. The President pointed out that the criticism against the American finance was that it left either embarrasing surplus or embarrasing deficits. Moreover as the Central Government had to undertake the expense of defence, it was risky to depend upon indirect sources like customs, which often fluctuated.

Dr. Paranjpye mentioned that during the War Switzerland had to modify its Constitution to get more revenue for the Federal Government. Witness said that was an abnormal time, while, he was suggesting a normal system.

The President said, "Supposing owing to fluctuations the customs revenue fell, would it be desirable for the Indian Government to balance the Budget by a large increase in customs duties?"

Witness said, "Not by large increases. In that case new taxation will have to be resorted to, such as tobacco tax and estate duties."

The President next remarked that even in case of the U. S. America the system of federal taxation has been considerably modified and that the feeling now-a-days was more in favour of direct taxes than indirect.

Dr. Balkrishna maintained that in India residual power being still in the hands of the Central Government the division of taxation into direct and indirect was very simple. Sir Charles Todhunter, thereupon referred to the difficulty of arranging an equitable distribution of revenue between various provinces by dividing the sources.

GIVE LATITUDE TO PROVINCES.

Witness said the provinces must be given latitude to develop their own sources.

Sir Percy Thompson asked how witness characterised land revenue as an indirect tax and he suggested it was not.

Dr. Balkrishna deemed an indirect tax to be such as could be shifted to some one else and a direct tax which could not be so shifted. Therefore, land revenue as it fell ultimately on the consumer was an indirect tax.

President, referring to the suggestion of witness, to make income tax a provincial source of revenue, pointed out the difficulty which could be experienced for instance, in case of Tata's works being in one province and their payment of income tax being in Bombay where the company had its residence.

Witness replied that Indo-provincial rules would have to be framed, but the tax should go to the province of origin and not of residence.

Sir Percy Thompson said that on the other hand, the Committee appointed by the League of Nations had suggested that income tax should be levied at the place of residence.

Dr. Balkrishna held that the committee's suggestion related to foreign states while in India as they were dealing with the provinces origin should form the dominant factor in determining as to which Government would draw the income tax from particular business.

Questioned further by Sir Percy, witness said he would make excise a central source of revenue, while stamps revenue would remain provincial as it was more direct than indirect.

As for the tax on agricultural agricultural income, Sir Percy pointed out the difficulty in connection with permanent settlement.

Witness asserted that even if a pledge had been given it must be broken. Even organic laws were changed and no Government should bind its successor to a pledge of this kind. In his note witness strong-

(Continued on next page.)

UNEMPLOYMENT

NEED FOR ECONOMIC SURVEY

MR. M. SUBEDAR'S LECTURE.

"Unemployment in India" was the subject of Mr. Manu Subedar's lecture delivered last night under the auspices of the Historical and Economics Society of the Elphinstone College, Mr. K. Natrajan presiding.

Mr. Subedar said that the phenomenon known as "Unemployment" like good many other things was purely a Western importation, in the sense that in its present accepted form it was never recognised in their country and no trace of it could be found in their literature. Not only that, but even at the present time there was no precise method of finding out the magnitude and extent of unemployment. In olden days the unit of work in India was the family. Instead of family being the unit of work, the individual has become the unit of work now. The system in which the family was a unit of work had crumbled down except where cottage industry in some form or other still existed and its place had been taken up by the individual to wage earner who got his daily wages as long as he was employed and was disengaged the moment his services were not required. Unemployment was a kind of disease that attacked the industries first, then the worker and finally affected the economic powers of a country. In Bombay, the speaker deplored, they had no machinery existing to go into the problem of unemployment, but in the United Kingdom they had the Trade Unions and the Board of Trade who collected the figures of unemployed workers.

IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICS

Continuing, Mr Subedar said that statistics played a great part in determining economic problems. They all knew how the Public Health Statistics helped them to know whether the death-rate had gone up or down and how the rise of death-rate was looked at with great concern and anxiety and how its fall was received with jubilation. If the figures of unemployment were available their public men would have put their heads together and tried to find a solution for the same. But from the fact that they had no figures of unemployed men, it did not follow that they had no unemployment. If the problem of unemployment in the United Kingdom arrested the attention of good and large-hearted Indians, how much more than ordinary would they have shown if those very people had been enlightened on the actual conditions of unemployment prevalent in India. The desire to do good to others was a fairly common attribute of the whole humanity. It was an everyday experience with them that if a person saw another fellow being in distress, he would put his hand in his pocket and try to alleviate his suffering. What was true of individuals was true of communities and countries. Unemployment on a large scale called for a collective action. They required a law to put an organisation or a machinery in motion to cope with it. Continuing, Mr. Subedar said that they had not only not the data to ascertain the condition of the working classes including the middle-class, but that they had not even periodical investigations recording the deterioration or improvement in the prosperity of the country. They were aware that there was a great and a persistent demand for an economic inquiry investigating the condition of the different classes of people in the country. That demand had not yet been satisfied. It was a matter of common knowledge that the physique of the present generation was not so good as that of the previous generation. No proper reply was forthcoming from authoritative quarters. The standard of living of the cultivation class had very distinctly been deteriorated of late. Some persons would contradict these statements. His answer to them would be to show him the proofs of amelioration in the condition of the country. There was no proof of larger produce per head or per acre.

"UNDER-UNEMPLOYMENT."

Coming to the question of unemployment among the agricultural labourers, the speaker said that unemployment was a relative word so far as that class of labourers went. It assumed that every person had a right to do a full day's work and get a full day's wages barring holidays. That was what they understood in the United Kingdom. Applying that test to India what did they find? Agricultural labour in India was purely seasonal. In some places they had only one crop a year where the agricultural labourers were kept busy for four months in a year. For the rest of the year, that is, for full eight months, the labourers had nothing to do and did not work in any definite economic direction. In places, where they had two crops, the labourer was kept engaged for seven to eight months and the remaining four months he did no normal work and whiled away his time as best as he could. That phenomenon was not found anywhere in the West and hence it was that they had no technical name for a phenomenon where a large part of the peasantry had no work and no wages. He would, therefore, invent a new word and call it "Under-Employment".

THE SOLUTION.

Continuing, Mr. Subedar said that they must look for a solution of that question. Germany soon after the war was faced with such a problem. The main concern before Germany was how to produce more. Hours of work were regulated by Trade Unions who decided to put in longer hours to increase the wealth of the country and, in the long run, of the individual. Attempts had been made in India by starting cottage industries, by spinning and by many other devices of a simple character. But, all these had not met with any appreciable success. Even attempts had been made by the labourers themselves to meet the situation by going to the nearest town and engaging themselves either in the building trade or in the P. W. D. But, no great or appreciable success had been achieved by any of those methods.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

Referring to the unemployment among industrial workers, he said that among them too, the problem had assumed serious magnitude. In India the system of employment in vogue in industrial concerns was to engage the labourers on daily wages. Here too the traditions of working in group was not completely dead. The mill-hand or the factory hand is not directly engaged by the mill or the factory, but is recruited by a mukadam or a jobber. That was an unsatisfactory state of things and had an important bearing on the problem of unemployment. It was in the interests of the Mukadam to cut down wages and to change mill-hands from mill to mill as he had a share in the wages of every hand he employed. The Mukadam was a parasite rendering no definite economic service and must be done away with. In seasons of prosperity the industrial employer did not care whether full work was done by every hand and whether all the hands were up to the mark. "At such times" continued Mr. Subedar "raw workers are drafted by the jobbers. When slack season and trade depression set in frantic efforts are made by the employers to cut down all unnecessary expenses and reduce the hands as much as possible to keep the plant going. The raw recruits and the inefficient workers get out of employment. These unemployed go to the jobbers for work or else take a round of the mill area in search of work. They wait at the gates of the mill like dumb cattle and return home disappointed when they are told that there is no work. The poor worker repeats the same thing from day to day. The same difficulty presents itself before the employers. They have no direct agency or a definite place where to go in for fresh labour. West had solved that problem by establishing Labour Exchanges which act as agents between the men who want work and the employers who want labour. That is not possible in India until they raise the general intelligence of the average worker and change the condition of his life. Yet all the same it is quite essential that something in the matter has got to be done on the lines of the Labour Exchanges or on the lines of Trade Unions."

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Speaking on the problem of unemployment among the middle classes, Mr. Subedar said that it would be difficult to accuse them of unintelligence. On the contrary, it was the middle class that constituted a most valuable asset of any country. It was from that class that invariably fine material was drawn that led the country on the paths of progress. But, nonetheless the problem of unemployment was there. If they advertised for a post they now received fifty applications when some ten years back they hardly received five. Unemployment meant to such persons living on their savings or on those of their friends or relatives. It meant in the end a greater waste of capital and saving. More than that unemployment entailed a great deal of worry and anxiety if the unemployed depended upon a third party for help. It told upon the physique and health of the unemployed man. Never had work killed a man but idleness had been responsible for a number of deaths. But it was a matter of great wonder to the speaker that no efforts had been made so far to establish Labour Exchanges and no earnest efforts made to analyse the causes of unemployment. If they did that they would be preventing a great waste of capital and saving.

THE PARASITE.

Continuing, the speaker said that they must have come across in Socialistic literature a class of parasites who lived a life of lazy indolence upon the work of other people. But he would ask the audience to be on guard against that sort of parasite, who when offered work would not do a day's honest work but would like to be a burden on some one else. Economic survey of India had been demanded for the last 40 years, but it had been evaded on the ground that it would do no good. No doubt it was a difficult and tremendous task, but it would throw a great deal of light upon the present unemployment problem. There was a section of population which deliberately neglected to do work. The consequence was that they were making a larger call on the active section of the population, savings were reduced and pauperism increased in the country. The effects of pauperism did not stop with simple food and simple cloth, but meant under-feeding and a deterioration in the physique of the country.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING REMARKS.

Mr. Natrajan said that the lecturer had given them food for reflection on the all important subject of Unemployment. In India the problem had assumed a serious nature, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that it would be easier to keep the statistics of employed than unemployed. Continuing, Mr. Natrajan said that it stood to reason that the wealth of the country should be equitably distributed and in that respect he thought that Bolshevik Russia had set a good example by introducing a system whereby a minimum wage was given to every worker in the country and no worker, whether manual or intellectual, was to get higher than the maximum wage fixed by law. It was no doubt too early to judge of the experiment. Economics had no meaning if it was completely divorced from ethics and judging from what was happening in the West, he thought that a system of co-operative work would replace the competitive system that was responsible for so much heart-burning in the West. There was nothing new under the Sun and the unemployment problem was solved in the past in their country by village communities and village organisations.

RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 17.

The western distubance has begun to give rain in Beluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

Rainfall again has been local in South-East Madras, Pamban reporting two inches.

Forecast.—An extension into Beluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TAXES.

(Continued from page 8.)

ly criticised the tendency to lengthen the period of land settlement and, if possible, for a perpetual settlement. This, he thinks is due to the fact that the Councils are packed with representatives of landed aristocracy or their allies, the urban bourgoisie. He also ascribes this to the proprietors of the Press. He thinks big estate holders are the most fortunate class in escaping from just shares of expense and considers them, therefore, a menace to the welfare of the nation and wants them to be taxed in manifold ways.

Dr. Paranjype asked what method would witness suggest to improve the position. Whatever could be achieved was through the Councils which, he admitted, were packed by these interests.

Witness replied they must agitate and prepare public opinion to properly utilize Fiscal Autonomy. They were gaining. He had particularly in view the U. P. Council where talukdars dominated.

ABOLIST EXEMPTIONS.

Further examined by Sir Percy Thompson, Dr. Balkrishna urged abolition of certain exemptions from income-tax such as incomes from agricultural lands, exemptions of insurance premia, of incomes of military officers, salaries of Government servants on leave in England; exemptions of capital paid in commutation of pension, exemption of security holders in England of the sterling debt of India and legacies. Witness particularly wanted India and the Dominions to be placed on the same footing in these respects.

Sir Charles Todhunter and Sir Percy Thompson pointed out that they were not aware of the differentiation complained of between India and the Dominion Governments. Sir Percy particularly referred to the suggestion of witness to abolish exemptions in respect of insurance and capital in commutation of pension and pointed out the argument supported the case for exemptions.

Dr. Paranjpye said, "Supposing the British investor was asked to pay a tax in India on his investment in the Indian sterling loan, then he might not invest in India at all. That, replied witness, would only give an additional stimulus to Indian capital for investment.

Witness was next examined about his suggestion that foreign corporations and banks established in a province should pay higher tax than general and should take out licenses.

"Such a practice, said witness, existed in Louisiana, U. S. A. where person of another state paid more tax. He made it clear that he was not making it a racial issue. An Arab will pay same as an Englishman. For instance, Japenese were making immense profit in India and why should they not be called upon to pay specially?

Witness was next examined on his suggestion that income tax should be differentiated between various grades for instance, man in Government employ be charged more than one in private employ, which was more precarious than Government service.

President and Sir Percy pointed out the difficulties of working out such a scale. Even among industries some were precarious and others were less so. How would they distinguish these in the matter of taxation?

Witness explained that he would grade income tax payers in four categories (a) precarious earned income (b) permanent earned income (c) unearned income and (d) income from land, and tax them differentially.

Dr. Balkishan was next examined about the machinery of assessment which he suggested should consist of local boards consisting of one-third officials and two-third non-officials. Sir Percy pointed out that only in England such a system worked satisfactorily, because it was deep rooted and had developed from federal times. Dr. Haider asked how would the method suggested by witness improve the present position and mentioned a serious objection namely, an assessee would not want his neighbour to know his income.

GRADE INCOME TAX PAYERS.

Witness explained that as local people would really know the financial position of a person, there would be less evasions than at present. Moreover, Government machinery was subject to influence of corruption.

Dr. Paranjype observed that as the non-officials on local boards would also have to pay tax they might decide to under-tax every one. (Laughter).

Witness admitted the risk, but thought his suggestion would be more fruitful.

The President, examining witness on his suggestion about tobacco tax, suggested that Government had not yet taxed it because it had been found almost impossible to work out a scheme.

Witness maintained that tobacco could be taxed on the yield.

Calculated that it would bring in a return of six crores, what about smuggling from the Indian States, asked Dr. Paranjype.

Witness, "I want Indian States to impose similar tax."

POLL TAX.

On the question of property tax, witness urged that lands, houses, buildings and other hereditary places, whether inhabited or not, should be taxed on a graduated scale on their marketable value. He urged a moderate house tax and justified it by stating that some people locked their money in ornaments and thus escaped the tax. He believed in no representation without taxation, and favoured imposition of educational poll tax on every male.

The President pointed out that such poll tax might be misused politically for instance in U. S. A. the party which came back to power was charged with having paid poll tax to voters. (Laughter).

Dr. Paranjype asked whether a beggar would be called upon to pay poll tax.

Witness, "Yes. His point of view was that every one must directly feel the pinch of taxation and know that he was paying for the security and protection he enjoyed from the State.

Replying to another question of the President, he urged the abolition of octroi, because he said it was vexatious and could be replaced by better local taxes. He also urged imposition of a tax on private carriages etc., in those parts of India such as Punjab, where it is not levied at present.

On the question of Cotton Excise Duty, replying to the President, he admitted that it was not objectionable in principle but he urged its abolition, because there was no reason why cotton should be selected and not other articles similarly placed. He favoured export duty on rubber and coffee and when a member pointed out the risk of losing the markets in competition, witness agreed they should raise the duty only if possible.

Referring to his suggestion for Excise Duty on tea and coffee Dr. Paranjpye remarked that it would be taxing the poor. Witness replied he wanted to check the consumption of these. He did not think it would be hard on the poor.

President:—"It might kill the goose that lays the golden egg." (Laughter.)

AGRICULTURIST'S INCOME.

In the end the Committee examined closely the estimate of the income of agriculturist in India which witness had calculated at Rs. 18 per head.

Questioned by the President and Dr. Haider, witness explained that while his and Mr. K. T. Shah's estimate about the value of agricultural produce were practically the same, Mr. Shah had calculated the income at Rs. 36, because he (Mr. Shah) did not omit certain expenses incurred by the agriculturist in the agricultural operations.

Examining Dr. Balkrishna's list in this respect, the President pointed out that the litigation expenses for instance could not be part of agricultural expenses.

Witness:—"In some cases the expense was incurred, while in others it was not." Witness, however, admitted to the President that no reliable figures were available for forming a true estimate of income per head ensued on Dr. Balkrishna's book called "Industrial decline of India." In this he maintains that there has been a decline in manual industries, resulting in depopulization of the urban areas as a whole and corresponding gain to the rural population. Dr. Haider observed than on the other hand industrial labour increased in towns and that 89 towns in India showed considerable increase in the population. Smaller towns where really manual industry flourished had decayed. After three and a half hours' examination, Dr. Balkrishna withdrew at 5-30 p.m.

The Committee examines to-morrow Mr. Sedgewick of the Bombay Labour Office.

MR. PATEL CONGRATULATED

BY AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 17.

After a heated debate lasting over an hour and a half the local municipality passed this evening by 26 votes to 7 a resolution congratulating Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel on his having respectfully declined the invitation to attend the functions in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Bombay and resigned his Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The resolution also congratulated the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, on his fearless praise of the work of Mr. Patel as President of the Corporation.

At the outset a point of order was raised whether the motion, especially the latter part of it, was in order as it had no concern with the Ahmedabad Municipality.

The President, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel ruled that the motion was in order as it involved precedents established by the Corporation which was the first in the Presidency and such decisions might be regarded as useful guides by other municipalities.

The speakers who opposed the resolution said that it created bad blood and that Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had showed bad taste and discourtesy if not disloyalty, while those who supported the resolution said that Mr. Vithalbhai had set an example and rendered a great public service.

STAKE ALL ON COUNCILS.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S ADVICE TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

In the course of a special article to the "Hindu" Col. Wedgwood, M.P., says: "If Labour has done nothing for India during the past year, neither has India helped her own case. We are no nearer Indian Home Rule than we were a year ago and there are five years of Conservative rule ahead. During these five years anything may happen except a next forward step hoped by all who love India and freedom." What they have to fear, the Colonel adds is the revision of dyarchy backwards. Now or never is the time to revise and to revive the beginnings of democracy. In the Colonel's opinion the Congress no longer counts any more than the Annual Labour Party Conference or the National Liberal Conference counts in England. Now it is the Assembly and the Legislatures that count. One M.L.A. counts far more than twenty patriots on the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress and it is time that the Indian Nationalists knew it and plan accordingly recognising the machinery such as it is. The Colonel advises India to stake all on the Councils. He also wants them to realise the importance of manning the machinery and thinks that the Congress could help them here as great leaders are no longer barred out by reason of their sojourn in goal.

Referring to the refusal of office, the Colonel says:—

"Bengal log-rolling Bengal Pact (about jobs of course) and the Bengal refuse to office based on the fear of responsibility have done more to set back the cause of freedom than the massacre of Kohat or the death of Mr. Montagu or any disillusionment about the British Labour. Nothing was clearer than relief expressed by the Governor of Bengal and the Central Provinces at the destruction of dyarchy in their respective provinces by the refusal of Mr. C. R. Das and Dr. Moonji to take office." The excuse of Mr. Das and Dr. Moonji was indeed perfectly valid ones because the Congress would not let them take office.

Lastly, the Colonel adds, because the leaders had made mistakes that was no reason either for despairing of the leaders of the country of for losing hope and wasting further time in scrabbling.

BELGAUM CONFERENCES.

PRESIDENTS AND OPENING DATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 17.

The following are the Presidents and opening dates of the Congress and several Conferences to be held at Belgaum:—

The Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, 26th instant 3 p.m.

The Khilafat Conference, Dr. Kitchlew, 27th instant.

The All-India Social Conference, Sir Sankaran Nair, 27th.

The Hindu Mahasabha, Pandit Malaviya, 27th.

The Cow Conference, Mahatma Gandhi, 28th.

The All-India Students' Conference, Mr. C. R. Reddi (date not settled yet).

The All-India Library Conference, Mr. C. R. Das.

The All-India Non-Brahmin Conference, Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

The Swadeshi Exhibition, Babu Rajendra Prasad, 23rd.

The Karnatak Ayurvedik Conference, Capt. B. Srinivas Murty 24th.

The Spiritualistic Conference, Babu Piyusuykant Ghose (date not settled yet).

The Congress Subjects Committee meets on 23rd and 24th.

Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Kitchlew and Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali arrive here on 20th instant. Thalakwadi station specially opened for the Congress Camp by the M. S. M. Railway is situated between Belgaum and Desur. Passengers from North India intending to alight at the Congress Camp should purchase Desur railway station tickets while passengers from the South should purchase Belgaum tickets.

OBJECT OF THE CONGRESS

MAULANA MOHANI'S ALTERNATIVES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 17.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has given notice of the following resolutions which he intends to move in the Subjects Committee as well as in the open Congress:—

Resolution No. (1):—For article 1 of the Constitution insert the following:—"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya, i.e., complete independence, by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means, necessarily including non-violent Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience". If the above is rejected he will press for the adoption of the following:—"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya or self-Government within the Empire by all constitutional means."

Resolution No. (2):—"Delete article (7) of the Constitution and insert the following for article 4:—"every person shall be eligible to be a member of any of the organisations referred to in the foregoing article who has attained the age of 18 and expresses in writing his or her acceptance of the objects and methods as laid down in article 1 of this constitution and of the rules of the Congress.

Resolution No. (3):—Whereas it is absolutely necessary to bring about the unity of all the existing political parties of the people of India including the Liberals and the Republicans, this Congress while defining its ultimate goal to be the federation of free and united states of india hereby appoints the following (names not given) to take part in the coming all-party conference in March 1925 with the object of drafting an immediate programme on behalf of the united Congress for the speedy attainment of full responsible Government in India.

The second resolution will be moved in case of the rejection of the first and adoption of the second alternative in the first resolution. Third resolution will be moved in case of the rejection of both the parts of the first resolution.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

BELGAUM, Dec. 17.

The Belgaum District Local Board has unanimously voted an address to Mahatma Gandhi. This is the first occasion on which the Board has voted an address to a non-official.

The Local Board's address and the Belgaum Municipal address will both be presented to the Mahatma on the 21st instant.

SPECIAL FROM POONA.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpye wires from Poona: The railway authorities agree to run a special to Belgaum on the 19th evening if sufficient number of passengers are available. A hundred are already accompanying Mahatma Gandhi from Poona. Fifty more will make up the number required. Persons desirous of joining should intimate the Congress Office, Poona, by wire or otherwise before 12 noon on Friday.

LALAJI TO ATTEND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 17.

It is understood Lala Lajpat Rai is definitely attending the Congress. The date of arrival is not known. On account of an unexpectedly large rush the Reception Committee has had to extend its accommodation and other arrangements.

SIND MOSLEMS AND EDUCATION.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 16.

The following is continuation of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulah's at the Sind Muslims Educational Conference held at Hyderabad (Sind) on Tuesday:—

There is a difference of opinion as to whether education should be general or confined to special classes. My answer is it must be general. The question is how to attain it. Education is intertwined with economics. We have just now heard that land is passing away from the hands of Muslim owners. I attribute this to lack of education in landowning classes. I shall give you another instance illustrating the dependence of economics on education. A Khoja friend of mine established a ginning factory in Khandesh. He found that agriculturists there were living from hand to mouth. Being an educated man himself he took interest in the progress of the only primary school. These boys were taught vernacular and accounts only. When these boys came to inherit lands they managed them so nicely that they paid up the debts and saved the lands encumbered by their fathers. Here is a typical instance of what education can accomplish. I am glad effort is being made to establish Zamindars' Schools in Sind. Educated Zamindars do not mean that education should be confined to themselves. Every educated Zemindar should become a worker in the cause of education. You have most worthy example of that great patriotic zamindar countrymen of yours whose loss the whole country and community mourns, the late Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri. When in 1893 the Lard Cross Bill was passed, the representative of Sind did not know English. Mr. Bhurgri saw the extreme backwardness of his province. He realised that unless adequate finances were made available, progress could not be made. He advised a scheme of taxation to be levied from his own class for the benefit of the general Muslims community of Sind.

A QUESTION OF FINANCE.

If you have Zamindars' schools they will help in the uplift of the whole of Muslims of Sind. The question of education is a question of finance. Undoubtedly there is a growing desire among the Muslims for education. They are handicapped for want of funds. The demand for assistance is increasing. At this stage the greatest benefit can be attained by a large number of scholarships. I congratulate Sahibzada Aftabahmed for devoting his life to collection of funds for the purpose. Gentlemen, the clock of progress cannot be stopped. India must progress. The question is will Muslims lag behind or will rise and share in the progress. Now that the Elementary Education Act is passed we may hope for progress in the direction of primary education. Sind pre-eminently needs compulsory education to produce more Bhurgris. Will you put forth effort and secure this needful compulsion. I have a lot more to say, but I must deny myself the gratification being unwell. I wish the Moslem cause every success.

The election of members to the Subjects Committee then took place. At three p.m. there will be Urdu Conference after which the Conference will resume its deliberations.

GOVERNOR IN HYDERABAD

SIND TOUR FINISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 16.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, granted interviews to the leading citizens and zamindars in the afternoon, and in the evening paid a visit to the local Masonic Lodge, and afterwards dined with the high officials of three districts. This morning Lady Wilson met the "Dais", Indian nurses, in connection with maternity and child-welfare movement.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, laid the foundation stone of the Hostel of the Navavidyalaya High School, and congratulated its manager Rao Sahib Prithdas Shewarram, the association and the city, for their enthusiasm for education and the progress which had made their city one of the premier cities in the Presidency educationally.

Before departing His Excellency inspected and addressed the local Scouts troops and Cub packs at the station, and as Chief Scout presented colours to the troops. The function was a most impressive one. His Excellency and Lady Wilson took their departure at 11-15 a.m. for Karachi where from they left for Bombay in the afternoon by steamer.

DURBAR OF SIND ARISTOCRACY.

REWARDS FOR LOYALTY TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Dec. 16.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay opened a durbar of the ruling aristocracy and zamindars (land holders) of Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar districts and distributed honours and rewards for good service and loalty to the Government.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 17.

S S Trevethoe, Dixon, Port Said.

Dec. 18.

DEPARTURES.

S S Argenfels Eggert, Tamburg.
S S Ceylon Maru, Jamada, Kobe.

LOADING.

Dec. 17.

Steamer Nizam for Java.
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Seamer Gambhira for Calcutta.
Steamer Tola Maru for Kobe.

S S Trevethoe:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trevethoe, 2769 tons, Captain J Dixon arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast.

S S Argenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3549 tons, Captain Eggert, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Ceylon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ceylon Maru, 2996 tons, Captain J Yamada, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, December 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Devanha 4785 London, 20/12, M M & Co.
3 C Manchester 3,566 tons K'chi NF, L Nixon and Co.
4 Circassia 4327 Glasgow, 29/12, T M & Co.
5 Toba Maru 4285 Kobe 30/12 N Y Kaisha.
6 Sardinia 4106 Shanghai 6/1 M M & Co.
7 Bayne 2771 Durban 24/12 M M & Co.
10 Karapara 3722, Durban 24/12 M M & Co.
11 Chybassa 4022 NF, NF, M M & Co.
12 Crostafels, 3078, K'chi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
12a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
13 Algic 3373 NF, 24/12 Vol. Bros.
14 Dongola, 4279, China/Japan 21/12, M and Co.
15 Trevethoe 2770 Antwerp, N F, M M & Co.
17 Registan, 2615 Dunkirk 20/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Hohenfels 1745 K'chi, 23/12, L Edward.
4 Vasna 2043, Busreh 19/12. M M & Co.
5 Jehangir 2157 Jddah 17/12 T M & Co.
6 Nizam 3334 Java N F, T M & Co.
7 Generale Petitti 3509 Hull, 24/12 Graham Trading Co.
10 & 11 Dara 3083 Mauritous 23/12 T M & Co.
12 & 13 Kohinoor 3260 Rangoon, N.F., T. M and Co.
15 Barpeta 1827, P Gulf, 24/12 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Ahmedi 151, Basra 17/12 S Hussen Co.
C R Orna, 2997, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
C & R Celebes Maru 4288 Kobe, 27/12, O S Kaisha.
D E Hakodate Maru, 3254, Japan, 19/12, N Y Kaisha.
N Chakrata, 3602, Calcutta, NF, M M and Co.
Q Bahaduri, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.
L & M Sunhath 325 K N Co.

EXPORTS.

17-12-24.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—850 bales cotton waste only, Ralli Bros.; 682 cwt dill seed, J Dayall; 119 cwt kang seed J Dayall; 250 bales wool, Wilson Latham and Co. Ld.; 143 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ld.; 200 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co. 100 bales cotton Uganda Cotton Trading Co.; 2000 cwt oil cakes J Purmanand and Co. 1000 ground nut oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co.; 125 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Cd Ld.; 100 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.; 2001 cwt myrabollam, Mathuradas Bros.; 375 cwt. kapok seed, Mathuradas Bros.; 440 bales wool The Bombay Cotton Co.; 2000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co. Ld.. 1000 cwt wheat middlings, Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—50 bales hemp B Meyer and Co.; 1980 cwt Massoor Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—48 cwt dry casings, Ad. Meyer 138 bales cotton fly. B Meyer and Co.

S S Devanha for London:—100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 1 bale woollen carpets, Bontor and Co.; 5 bundles woollen carpets P Hajioff; 30 cwt fishmaws T A Mahomed and Sons; 21 bundles woollen carpets, H A Mahomed and Sons; 21 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 11 bales goat skins tanned, T P Veloo Mistry, 2 bales sheep skins tanned, T P Veloo Mistry; 18 bales cow hides tanned, P Hassam 2 bales buffalo hides tanned, P Hassam; 6 bundles cotton carpets, Azizullahoff; 1 bale sheep skins tanned L Hassam; 9 bales hemp A Goolam Hossen; 49 bales kapok cotton F F Campbell and Co Ld.; 11 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 1 case cotton curtains C B Bhootwalla; 70 cwt mother of pearls shells J Purmanand and Co.; 2 cwt bees wax J Purmanand & Co. 8 bundles cotton and woollen carpets H M S Shushtary 2000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Registan for Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 330 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld; 110 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss and Co Ld; 100 cwt kang seed ,Volkart Bros. 1010 cwt weed seed J Dayall; 3599 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros. 6718 cwt barley Ralli Bros.; 385 bales cotton K Devchand and Co. Ld.

S S Tohenfels for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Hohenfels for Ghent:—55 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Hohenfels for Copenhagen—100 cwt. poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Algic for New York:—100 cwt gum ghatty, D Mawjee and Co. 4000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 40 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co. 840 cwt gum Arabic N Moolji & Co.; 210 cwt gum karaya N Moolji & Co.; 200 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ld.; 130 bales old jute cutting rags, B Karsondas & Co.; 100 cwt gum arabic S Chapsey & Co.; 80 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 100 cwt. gu molibanum. E Virjee & Co.

S S Algic for Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton waste I A H Moosa Ld;

S S Trevethoe for Antwerp:—2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 4 bales hemp R Ramjiwan; 55 bales cotton B Cursondas & Co.; 880 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld; 201 cwt gum Arabic S Chapsey & Co.

S S Trevethoe for Ghent:—110 bales cotton B Cursondas & Co.; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Generali Petitti for Dunkirk:—500 tons manganese ore, Cox & King's Shipping A Ltd. 1005 cwt popy seed, Vuprdhman Bros. Ld; 4000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 550 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—49 bales hemp D M Doongaji. 1 0bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co.

S S Crostafels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt. ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ld.; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Moji:—176 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton R D Tata & Co. Ld.

S S Toba Maru for Shaghai:—1250 bales cotton R D Tata & Co. Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokaichi;—800 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Dongala for Shanghai:—500 bales bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Dongola for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld; 1200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Dongola for Kobe:—1500 bales coton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 200 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ali Bros.; 216 bales cotton. G V Lanka: 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

17-12-24.

S S Hydespes. Agents D E Sandeman:—
From Durban:—6934 tons coal.

S S Crawford Castle. Agents Ralli Bros.;—
From Mauritius:—72336 bags sugar.

S S Crostafels. Agents Lionel Edwards Ld.—
From Bremen:—22 kegs nails, 1036 cases Nails, 1095 cases Beer, 31 cases Earthenware, 149 cases bottles, 40 cases soap, 125 cases Aluminium circles, 250 casks cement 34 crates hollow glass, 414 bags rivets 245 bags bols and nuts, 874 reels wire 200 coils wire, 65 bundles 1903 bundles steel sheets, 469 bundles copper sheets, 25 bundles brass bars, 697 bundles steel circles, 1320 bundles steel bars ,1638 pieces steel bars 1801 pieces steel plates.

From Antwerp:—100 d/bags flour, 539 d/bags bolts and nuts, 130 bags bolts and nuts, 170 bags rivets 70 cases rivets, 43 coils copper wire, 73 coils wire, 120 reels wire, 100 bundles wire, 1346 bundles angles 3079 pieces angles, 795 pieces steel plates, 211 pieces joists, 669 pieces tubes, 807 bundles tubes, 13017 bundles hoops, 6855 bundles steel rods 8340 bundles steel bars, 72435 pieces steel bars, 45 pieces steel sheets, 7303 bundles steel sheets, 104 crates earthenware, 480 bales straw boards, 41 bales paper, 58 cases paper, 80 cases rice starch 40 cases syrup, 838 cases window glass, 200 cases bicarbonate of ammonia, 60 cases nails, 36 cases yellow metal sheeting, 185 cases beer, 38 cases plate glass, 55 bags tiles, 125 bags borax 27 casks China clay, 109 casks Aniline colours, 168 cases Aniline colours, 678 cases dyes dry, 100 kegs dyes dry, 228 drums dyes dry; 45 drums sodium sulphide; 24 cans dyes paste, 610 kegs dyes paste, 261 kegs hydrosulphite of soda 58 kegs dyeing materials 690 casks dyeing materials, 32 drums dyeing materials, 634 cases dyeing materials.

From Rotterdam:—533 cases dyes dry, 365 cases Aniline colours, 75 casks Aniline salt.

S S Silvio Pellico. Agents Lloyd Triestino:

From Trieste—10 bales cotton yarn 239 bales paper, 25 cases paper, 24 cases hollow glass, 540 cases glass bangles 190 cases cotton goods, 20 cases Incandescent; 10 cases Imit. jewellery, 70 cases bolts and nuts, 24 cases Wine, 20 cases Rubber shoes 35 cases enamelled basins, 15 cases enamelled ware. 20 cases soap, 55 cases safety matches 24 cases buttons, 23 cases cotton thread 250 D/bags sugar, 100 drums calcoum carbide, 100 flasks virgin quicksilver.

From Fiume:—1735 pieces pinewood boards, 9816 bags sugar.

From Bari:—1200 bags Almonds.

From Scio:—1200 bags Almonds 25 cases gum mastic.

From Calamata:—500 cases figs.

From Alexandria:—50 baleg cotton.

From Jaffa:—16 cases brandy.

From Aden—5 bundles cocoanuts. 2095 bags cocoanuts.

S S Devanha. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Aden:—79 bundles copra. 31 bags gum myrrah; 50 bales cotton drill. 7 empty gas cylinders 269 bars silver, 2 boxes silver coins 2 boxes pearls, 13 boxes sovereigns, 23 boxes bar gold, 5 boxes gold coin 19 cases gold coin.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

In the share market jutes were not so strong to-day owing to an easier feeling in the commodity market. Nevertheless the higher priced stocks found few sellers and the undertone remained steady. In coals there was a better enquiry for some stocks and sellers were not eager to accept current offers. In teas little activity prevailed. In this section, Baradighi however noted a sharp rise in value from the last quotation. Miscellaneous continued dull and uninteresting. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 66, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 93/1 5 per cent loan 1945-55 97/14 6 per cent. bond s1926 100/12, Do. 1930 102/6, Do. 1932 103/2.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 72.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 23/6, Kesoram 4/11.

Jutes:—Alliance 625/8, Auckland 268, Bally 246, Budge Budge 456/8, Champdany 212, Cheviot 314, Clive 42/10, Delta 560, Empire 59/4, Hooghly ord 79/8, Do. pref 13/4 Howrah 44/2, Hukumchand ord 10/14; Kamarhatty 660, Kanknarrah 515; Kelvin 867/8, Kinnison 955, Lansdowne 338, Lawrence 629, Naihati 505 National 311 Northbrook 58/8, Nuddea 49, Presidency 8/14 Standard 427/8, Union 574/8, Waverley 7/8.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 23/8, Burrakur 27/12, Central Dharmaband 3/2, New Beerbhoom 35, New Manbhoom 35, Nodiha 5/4, Raneegunge 42/12, Samla and Kendra 11/4.

Miscellaneous:—C P Cements annas 12, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord /52, Britania Building and Iron 3/14, Indian Iron and Steel 22, British India Corporation ord 3/4, Burma Corporation 10/4, Bengal Bonded Warehouse A shares 815, Borooah Timber Trading 70, Cawnpore Sugar 36/4.

Tea Companies:—Baradighi 789, Chamong 19/4, Dantamara 11, Dhunseri 6/4, Grob B 21, Gulma 18/10, Howlungoorie 553 Loobah 18, Orang 12/8 Sapoi 26/12; South Cachar 300; Teen Ali 19/4, Tirrihannah 27/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirty-second pence.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 17th December, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close
1. England	..	..	..
2. Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3. Japan	..	..	..
4. Singapore	..	..	..
5. China	..	..	..
6. Shanghai	..	..	..
7. Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8. Mauritius	..	..	..
9. L. Marquis	S/S Umzumbi via D'kodi and Colombo	21st Dec. 24.	6-30 p.m.
10. South Africa	..	..	..
11. Seychelles	..	..	..

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MR. DESHPANDE'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 16.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Chairman of the Reception Committee, of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following appeal:—

"It is proposed that leading workers in the cause of National Education should meet at Belgaum. As Mahatmaji has already expressed as regards our policy in the matter of national education at the annual gathering of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, national education is a permanent factor in the life of the nation. Non-Co-operation in education may be suspended but independent National education cannot. National education therefore must be based on a firm and permanent basis. Babu Bhagwandas and his Kashi Vidyapith have done some pioneer work by holding a special National Educational Conference in the early part of last year. This year we have to devise ways and means for popularising national education. At the same time we have to think how best the existing national institutions can be manned, equipped and financed. It would not be out of place to discuss internal defects of our national schools and colleges that stand in the way of making the movement a success. We must recognise that greater attention should be devoted to national education at a time when national energy is sadly dissipated by misconceived ideas about religion, nationalism, economic and social well-being. We do not propose this year to call a regular National Education Conference but would rest content with gathering together prominent workers in the cause of national education with a view to having a heart to heart talk and informal discussion. We hope in this way to reach a practical solution of some problems in the path of educational progress. Mahatmaji, Babu Rajendraprasad and Maulana Mahomed Ali have kindly consented to assist in the deliberations of the above gathering. We request therefore all persons working in the cause of national education who will gather for the Congress this year to take part in this informal conference. The exact time and place will be announced on the 20th instant.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee of the Annual Session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference to be held in Bombay, begs to inform members and visitors that the dates of the Session are 27th, 28th and 29th and not 28th, 29th and 30th as published in a previous bulletin.

MADDERKAI SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

PUNJAB GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Decr. 16.

The Punjab Government has issued statement in connection with the reports the shooting accident in Madderkai village A villager, named Janmeja Singh, while shooting ducks in the village pond accidently wounded a member of the thirteenth Shahidi Jatha. The Jatha made the villager sign a false statement that he deliberately fired on the Jatha. When the District Magistrate wanted the accused villager's statement to be taken on oath the Akalis would not accept it nor were they able to produce any witness to show that the injury was intentional. The communique concludes that nothing whatever was found to show that Inspector Sardar Sant Singh ordered any one to fire on the Jatha or any member thereof.

AN EXAMINEE'S CLAIM.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Decr. 17.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Pigott has dismissed with costs the suit of the student who sued the Benares University for the declaration that he had passed the previous L. L. B. Examination. In the course of his judgment the Judge observed that when the University in the student's own interest decided that he must study for one year more and did not find him fit to be promoted to a higher class it could not be seen how any outside authority could compel the University to go back on their decision. No Court of Law could possibly entertain any claim on a student's part that he has passed the examination when the authorities of the University conducting the examination and lawfully empowered to adjudicate its result declared him to have failed. The suit, therefore, failed on legal grounds and His Lordship dismissed it with costs.

EX-MANAGER'S SECURITY.

DIRECTORS AGREE TO PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

At the resumed hearing of the Mercantile Bank case today before Mr. Abdul Rahim, First Class Magistrate, Lahore, the directors admitted their liability for the payment of security money due to the ex-Manager of Ferozepore branch of the bank and gave a pro-note to the complainant covering the deposited amount. In this case an ex-Manager of the Ferozepore branch of the bank brought a suit against the Directors and Managing Director under sections 406 and 420 of I.P.C. for alleged refusal of payment of security money.

HIS 4 YEARS' STEWARDSHIP.

HON. MR. HIDAYATALLAH ON HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Dec. 16.

Last night, the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah who is touring in Sind with His Excellency the Governor gave, what he styled, an account of his stewardship of local self-Government during his Ministership of four years. He said there were three links in the chain of local self-Government viz (1) punchayats, (2) taluka and district local boards and (3) municipalities. He subdivided the municipalities into those enjoying separate acts for example the Bombay and Karachi municipalities and other major and minor municipalities. Regarding puchayats he said he was sorry that very few villages had taken advantage of this important innovation of his which were calculated to train villagers in the art of self-Government. Only about 350 punchayats had been formed in the presidency proper and it was regrettable that there was not one to the credit of the province of Sind. He had inquired into this averseness of the people and had found out that the condition of levying house tax which was "sin qua non" to the formation of panchayats was the scare which had frightened away the village organisors. He promised to consider this objection and provide some other tax for financing the punchayats. He proposed to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate all objections but he very much desired the thinking public to co-operate with him and to create a desire for punchayats. Regarding local boards he enumerated reforms in the direction of diminishing the number of nominated members and having all presidents and vice presidents duly elected and allowing voters to send their representatives to the district boards direct by their own election. He hoped to give them the control of hospitals and they were already given control over education under the new Act. He had already given the boards greater powers regarding the making of plans and estimates and discretion in their work without reference to the Public Works Department. He was considering the question of collecting taxes through Government agency.

SEPARATE ACT FOR KARACHI.

Regarding municipalities he was glad to announce that Karachi, the gateway of India, was soon to enjoy a seperate Municipal Act like Bombay. He suggested that municipalities working under the disadvantage of communal envy would do well to appoint presidents for one year. Such rotations had proved beneficial also for smoother working of the executive machinery of municipalities. Their presidents should have the power to nominate about half the number of members on the various committees.

Mr. Gopaldas Jhamatmal, ex-President of the Hyderabad Municipality referred the Hon. Minister to the new weapon of suspending municipalities although Government already possessed the power of dissolution.

The Hon. Minister met this objection by remarking that some municipalities deliberately refused to do what was obligatory on them. To meet such cases the extreme punishment of suspension was required.

NIZAM'S COLONISATION SCHEME.

FERTILE LANDS AT LOW PRICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 17.

The Development Department of the Nizam's Government has issued a second list of areas available for colonisation by intending colonists from within and without the Hyderabad Dominions. The first and second list of areas available as also other literature connected with colonisation can be seen in the Development Secretariat or can be had at a nominal price. It must be remembered that persons availing themselves of this scheme not only get very fertile lands at a very low price (Rs. 4 per acre), but they also get a number of concessions, facilities and exemptions from H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. A large number of the survey numbers just published have small tanks in bad repair, but it should be possibe for the Colonists to set them right at low costs. In the majority of cases, lift irrigation is the only means for getting water. The list of survey numbers gives the necessary information about the distance of each survey number from the nearest railway station or public road. Though facilities for transportation are not good the Development Department has on hand a scheme for laying roads in the said area.

ALL-INDA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 5th sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held on Saturday the 13th instant at the Servants of India Society's Hall at 7 p.m. Among those present were Messrs. Bole, Ginwalla, Jhabwalla and Dubash.

Mr. Bole was voted to the chair.

Mr. Bole was elected chairman of the Reception Committee, and the following gentlemen Vice-Chairman:—Messrs. Joshi, Baptista, Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad and Mr. Jinnth. Messrs. Jhabwalla, Bakhale, Sadanand and Tendulkar were appointed Secretaries and Messrs. Tairsee and Dubash Treasurers.

It was decided to hold the 5th sessions of the A. I. T. U. Congress at the Damodar Hall, Parel on the 28th, 29th and 30th March, 1925.

The following gentlemen were elected to form the Finance Committee:—Messrs. Bole, Ginwalla, Tairsee, Mavji Govindji, Kanji Dwarkadas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chotani and B. N. Motiwalla, and the following gentlemen do form the General Working Committee:—Messrs. Bole, Ginwalla, Jhabwalla, Dubash and others.

The office of the Congress is located at Shatye Building, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Poibavdi, Bombay.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM POBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

manitarian, the latter element being more in evidence in the Shuddhi of the untouchables.

It was, it must be confessed, only natural that the Muslims should be exasperated at this change in the attitude of the orthodox Hindus, because the change opens out an entirely new chapter in Indian history. The question raised by the movement is a fundamental one and although one can understand and appreciate the Muslim point of view, one can see no way of stopping the movement as long as non-Hindu agencies are free to carry on their prosletysing work. The movement has come to stay and this fact should be philosophically accepted. That it has direct political bearings can not be denied and the only way to minimise its importance is to do away with communal representation. For the present the decisions arrived at by the Delhi Unity Conference may be accepted as the final word in the matter.

The Sangathan and Tanzim.

At this stage we might discuss the Sangathan and the Tanzim movement too. The Sangathan movement also (or to call it by its proper name, the Hindu Sabha movement) represents an old idea. The object was present to the mind of the founder of the Arya Samaj. But the Samaj signally failed to realise it as it went on developing its sectarian proclivities. I remember that when I was a student of the Lahore Government College in the early eighties, a Hindu Sabha was formed at the house of Raja Harbans Singh of Shekhupura in Lahore. That Sabha died in its infancy. Then the movement was revived towards the end of the last century at the house of the late Lala Balmokand, Rais, Lahore. Even this organization, however, remained almost lifeless until the late R. B. Lal Chand put life into it. But somehow or other, the movement never took root. It has benefitted individual members, but it has done no good to the Hindu community as a whole. It has two formidable rivals; on the political side the Indian National Congress, on the socio-religious side the Arya Samaj. Fixed between these two mill-stones, it was never able to lift its head sufficiently high to be a success. The present movement is a reaction of the Hindu-Muslim situation. There is nothing in its aims and objects or its constitution that need make it anti-Muslim; but to be frank, the fact that it is anti-Muslim is the only thing that keeps it alive. The Khilafat Committees which were originally established to support the Khilafat agitation have regularly and systematically carried on a religious propaganda to which is directly traceable a part, at least, of the present bitterness between Hindus and Muslims. At Coconada, it was given out that the Khilafat Committee would be used to organise the Indian Muslims. *Tanzim* is its another name. It is obviously anti-Hindu. Personally, I would welcome both the movements (i e. the *Sangathan* and the *Tanzim*) if they could unite all the different sections of the Hindus into one organization in one case; and all the different sections of the Muslims, in the other, for then it would be a comparatively easy thing for the two main organizations to come to terms with each other. But the task is hopeless. In my judgment the only purpose which the two movements are likely to serve is to increase the already existing estrangement between the two communities. The Muslim movement is also intended to keep the Pan-Islamic movement going. One can not help noticing, and noticing with regret, that while the Muslims do not open their purses for the relief of Indian sufferers from famine, floods, earthquakes etc., and that while very little Muslim money is spent to improve the educational and economic condition of Indian Muslims, thousands and lakhs are sent abroad under one name or the other. The phenomenon is confined to India. One finds no evidence of it in other Muslim nations like Egypt, Turkey, Morroco, Saudan, Syria, etc., etc.

As far as internal organization is concerned, both movements are bound to fail. The canker of sectarianism is as fatal in one case as in the other. In the case of Sangathan, the Arya Samaj and the Sanathan Dharma Sabha will not allow it to flourish and succeed. They do not seem prepared to transfer any of their functions or influence to the Hindu Sabha. In the case of Tanzim the different Muslim sects will not unite to let it be a success. Both the movements, will, however, be much advertised though to keep alive anti-Muslim feeling in one case and anti-Hindu feeling in the other.

FRONTIER NEWS.

JIRGA OF MALIKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

The "Pioneer" learns from a frontier correspondent that in a recent fight in Waziristan most of the enemy casualties were due to the markmenship of the late Lieutinant Tapp, who was a fine shot.

Mr. Howell has left Dera Ismail Khan for Sarwakai to hold a Jirga of neighbouring Maiks.

MR. MACDONALD'S TRIP TO WEST INDIES

LEAFIELD, Dec. 16.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Premier and Leader of the Labour Party, leaves England on December 22nd on a trip to the West Indies and Panama for the benefit of his health. He will be back on February 9th after spending five weeks at sea and two in Jamaica.—B. O. W.

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[illegible] will quickly restore your powers, the joys and pleasures of youth will again be yours. Your system flooded with new vitality that "can't help it" feeling will vanish, the cause of your troubles being removed by Phosphodyne. Of chemists everywhere.

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Phosphodyne

U. P. COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL TENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 16.

More than half the time of to-day's meeting of the U.P. Council was devoted to the discussion of a resolution by Babu Mohanlal, a Swarajist, in regard to probable solution of communal dissensions in this province. A number of Swarajists spoke on the resolution and every one of them expressed the opinion that the Government's policy was the prime cause of this trouble. They asked that a committee with non-official majority should be formed and that committee should not only suggest means and ways of a permanent settlement of the troubles, but also look into the conduct of officials at the time of communal riots.

Mr. O'Donnell speaking on behalf of the Government said that the Committee was least likely to be of any value. The Hindu and Muslim members on the Committee were likely to express divergent opinions. The report would be full of dissenting notes and if by some miracle a unanimous report was obtained, it would be perfectly colourless and useless. He assured the House that, in the common interest of administration, the Policy of Government was to allay and certainly not to foment troubles. He strongly resented the hints that officials directly or indirectly helped to cause or prolong riots. Their conduct at troublous times was not only not reprehensible but something that they could well be proud of.

The resolution for the appointment of a Committee was negatived by 41 votes to 32.

CALCUTTA SWARAJ WEEK.

RS. 2, 25,000 COLLECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Regarding the Swaraj Week Mr. Das announces that "the total amount collected up to date is Rs. 2,25,000-7-11½. We want Rs. 3 lakhs for the work we have taken upon ourselves. Another lakh is wanted. The Swaraj Council extends the time till the end of January and expects all citizens of Calcutta and Howrah to do their duty by the end of January. We must have at least another lakh of rupees so that the work may be commenced in the beginning of February. The poor have responded in a manner which is worthy of them. The rich have not yet done their duty. This is an undertaking which must necessarily fail unless the rich and the poor combine. May I appeal to the rich citizens of Calcutta and Howrah to come forward with the money which is urgently needed for the welfare of the Province."

LATE MR. H. K. PATWARDHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 16.

Mr. Hari Keshav Patwardhan, a leading pleader, citizen and popular public worker in Ahmednagar, died early this morning at four all of a sudden having fallen a victim to an attack of double pneumonia having been ailing for the last six days. His loss is deeply mourned by the whole town as he was very popular among all classes of people and would be felt as a great shock by a large number of friends and co-workers scattered all over the Presidency. His funeral was attended by a great multitude headed by the various sections of the local troop of Boy Scouts of which organization he was the provincial leader. On the cremation ground when all the people had collected very appreciative speeches were made by Mr. Chawkar, one of the leading old residents and pleaders and public workers on behalf of the townsmen by Mr. G. K. Devadhar on behalf of the Servants of India Society and several others and friends in the Maharashtra, by Mr. R. M. Rajahansa on behalf of the Ahmednagar Education Society's pupils and the staff as the deceased was the Secretary of the Society, and lastly by Mr. Pherode, a leading pleader and municipal councillor who spoke on behalf of the mercantile community in the city. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased all public schools, municipal schools and offices, the local Seva Sadan women's classes and the charitable dispensary and some of the public offices were closed. Mr. Patwardhan leaves a large number of institutions and movements to mourn his loss, his death having created a great gap in the public life of the city. But members of the theosophical society of which he was the most devoted and life-long worker in the Maharashtra will feel his loss the most. He was one of the henchmen of Dr. Anne Besant.

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THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 17th December, 1924.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 12th December to 15th December, 1924 ..	49482	94124	—44642
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 15th December 1924	349170	421312	—72142
Shipments for the bi-week from 12th December to 15th December, 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	7305		—7305
Continent ..	4683	23459	—18776
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	21436	..	+21436
Total ..	26119	30764	—4645
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 15th December 1924			
Europe { United Kingdom	4552	53202	—48650
Europe { Continent	54916	216171	—161255
China	3140	10712	—13572
Japan ..	221567	150767	+70800
Coast Ports x ..	5810	5521	+289
Total ..	289935	442373	—152388
Afloat in harbour,			
Europe	3852	12371	—8519
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	27323	41062	—13739

x Including 70 bales for U.S. of America.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine. During the month of November 25,101 tons of ore were mined 24,000 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,849 tons of leady concentrate. 12,787 tons of lead bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 4,855 tons of Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—

Refined Lead 4,550 tons.
Refined Silver 472,000 ounces.

Of Silver production 13,000 ounces were recovered from treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 2,023 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 11.36 ounces of Silver, 7.91 per cent. Lead, 45.77 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to the above 300 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated Smelter bye-products and 1,698 tons Copper Ore as well as 300 tons Antimonial Lead.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 63/9 Jan/Feb. Sellers.
Rozaria Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 63/9 Jan/Feb Sellers.
Australian 64/9 Dec/Jan. Paid and sellers.
Choice white Karachi 62/- Dec/Jan sellers and 59/- paid for May/Jun. Shipment.
Soft red Karachi 61/- Sellers for Dec/Jan.
No. 1 Club, Bombay 61/6 Sellers for Apr/May shipment to London.
No. 2 Club, Bombay 61/- Sellers for Apr/May shipment to London.
Cargo, Australian 63/6 paid for March/April shipment, for bags paid 64/9 for December shipment, for bulk paid 64/3 for March shipment.
Cargo, Choice white Karachi 62/- paid for Jan/Feb. Shipment.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 17.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce :—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	7 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	7 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed Brown Thin ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	71 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	37 0 0	5 14 0
Castorseed	67 0 0	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	0 0 0	5 13 0
Gira	16 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	7 10 6	
Linseed, May ..	13 12 9	
Groundnuts J/F	67 0 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 12 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, Dec.-Jan. ..	85-15 15 4 0	
Caster Seed M. M.	0 0 0	
Cotton Seed M.M.	5 11 0	

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—Dec/Jan sellers 24 1/4.
Tone:—24. Buyers. Firm dearer. Trade quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—December sellers 47/3.
Jan/Apl done sellers 47/6.
Lisseed La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer on sharp advance in oil. Good business was done. Closed at £22 5/16 buyers for Dec/Jan and £22 1/2 paid and buyers for Jan/Feb.
Cottosseed Bombay was firm and dearer and closed at £11 1/8 sellers for Nov/Dec sripment.
Castorseed Bombay closed quiet but steady at £24 3/4 sellers for Jan/Feb shipment.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Business was done to-day in linseed Calcutta for May/Jun shipment at £23 3/4 and in linseed La Plata Argentine afloat for Hull at £22 and for Jan/Feb. Shipment at £22 1/2. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice white Karachi for Jan/Feb. Shipment at 62/- and in Cargo, Australian for December at 64/9 and in parcels, Choice white Karachi for May/Jun shipment at 59/3.

RUBBER.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb 18 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec 18 5/8.
Tone:—Steady. Not much pisposition for business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Decr. 17.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/12/0
Antimony salt Re. 0/7/0
Acetate lead-white Rs. 36.
Bleaching powder Rs. 13.
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0/3/3.
Caustic soda Rs. 21.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/8/0
Dextrine Rs. 23.
Aniline salt Re. 0/9/6.
Hydrosulphide soda As. 10.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 18/8/0
Farina Rs. 17.
Bichromate soda Rs. 32.
Oxalic acid Rs. 26.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Decr. 17.

The Quotations are:—
Heads—15/40s. Rs. 1/8/0
Reeds Re. 0/3/0.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/7/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/3/0.
Ropes Rs. 2.
Card cans steel Rs. 3.
Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs. 4/4/0.
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 23.
Boring tubes Rs. 21/8/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 7/8/0.
Ring Rabbeth 3" Rs. 8.
Dobby Harness Rs. 22.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/8/0

COUNCIL BILL AND T. T.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency in a Press Communique says:—
The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secreary of State for India in London on Tuesday the 16th December, was as follows:—
(In lacs of Rupees).
Total amount of tenders 65
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Deferreds at 1s. 5d. (allotted in full) 30
(b) Immediates nil.
(c) Bills nil.
Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY, December 18, 1924.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.
In the Division Court No. 52.
FOR JUDGMENT.

91-24—2317-23—Wadia G and Co, Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and others v The International Banking Corporation, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE TTE HON SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH
In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

14-24—Plaint, Bhimji and Co, Manibai, The Administrator General, Caprafn and V.
10-24—Re. Wasudeo Ramchandra Jayaker, Dharamsy D and Co, Anant Laxman Deshmukh and others, Wamanrao Purshotam Jayaker, Nanu H and Co.
11-24—Re. Manibai, Mohile P and G, Hirji Raysey and another, Narpal Narsey, Shah and Chh.
12-24—Re. Meghji Ravji, Edgelow G W and Co, Bhagwandas Giga, Bai Kankubai, Mantri and Co.
13-24—Re. Ganpat Bapuji Patanker, Chitnis K and M, Jainabai, Sunderbai, Rustomji and G
16-24—Re. Chotalal Vithaldas Vakil, Raghvava N and Co, Manglagavri and others, Chandrakant Champaklal, Matubhai J and M.
18-24—Re. Mahadev Nanaji Tande, Amin and D, Bendubai Gopala, Pandurang Nanaji Tavde, Thatte and Co.
19-24—Re. Lambraj Bhuraji, Khandwalla and Chh, The Administrator General Anraj Bhuraji, Dabholker and J.
5-24—Re. Ranchodji Mohanbhai, Malvi M R and Co, Manibai alias Gujrabai, Mohanbhai Soonderji Desai and another, Dayalji and Co.
21-24—Re. Shapurji D Cash, Jamsetji R and D, Sorab Dinshaji Kias, Bomanshaw Desabhai Vachha, Dastur and Co.
22-24—Re. Kanji Hadu, Khandwalla and Chh, Gangabai Kanji Hadu, Asurbai Hadu Korsey, Shamrao M and H.
24-24—Re. Haridas Lalji Dalhas and Co, Gopaldas Virji, Ratanbai Lalji Raghavji, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2764-23—Malvi M R and Co Rajkumar Marian Mohan, Ramkermar Shivchandrai, Vachha and Co.
1665-23—Sabnis and G, Dhruva Sumanas, The Dhurbhanga Spng. and Wg. Mills Ltd, Mulla and M.
2209-23—Wadia G and Co, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri, Gani Valli, Payne and Co.
2033-23—G B Pandya, Hajarimal Mohtaji and Co, Atmaram Keroba Mantri.
799-23—Mulla and M, Craft Mody and Co, Jacob B Israel, Rustomji and J.
1956-23—Payne and Co, Kirk and Co Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smethan B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.
In the Division Court No. 48.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
MOTION.

110-23—Patell and E, Sukhanand Brijmohan v Nandlal Thakersydas and others, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas A Master v Mahomedally Valibhoy and another, Payne and Co.
928-23—Amin and D, Tejmal Bacchand and Co. v Sadashiv Pandurang Vartak and others, Mulji Th and Co, Creado and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Dabholker and J.
2030-23—Little and Co, H Premji v D H Jiwandas and Co, Madhawji and Co.
4683-21—Thakoredas and D, Rustomji Framji Dhanidallina alias Ghaswalla v Tyebally Cumrudin Jariwalla, Mulla and M.
4586-21—Daphtary F and D, Gurditsing Gulabsing v Bhagwandas Mulji, N C Dalal and Co.
3194-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Baluram Anandram v Liladharkalidas Dikshit, M M and Co.
3774-23—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Manmohandas and others v Vallabhdas Kanji and others, Ferreira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.
In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSES.

2322-24—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Hemchand v Amichand Pananalal Motichand and D.
3434-24—Mull and M, S C Chambatta and Co Ld v Ram Avtar and Co, Shah and Co.
4723-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khusalchand Gopaldas v Rameshwarprasad and another Vachha and Co.
905-24—Crawford B and Co, Khan and Khan and others v Motilal Mulchand and Co., G B Pandya.
4363-23—Crawford B and Co, Khumaji Gajaji and Co. v Narayen Gaspetrao Navalker and another, Dubash G and G.
1504-24—Bhimji and Co, Tulsidas Ramdas, The Bombay Moffusil Grass Trading Co, Amin and D.
157-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Administrator General, Madangopal Chanda, Kanga and Co.
1788-24—Little and Co, Simon Shalome and another, Sarabai and another, Chubb and Co.
2018-24—Ferreira and V, Jamnadas Lallubhai and Co, Chimanlal Kalidas, Pathare and Co.
1483-23—Rustomji and G, B N Lang, Vrajlal Raichand, Jhavery and Co.
4418-23—Jhavery and Co, Dayaram Surajmal, Chandulal Dayabhai and another, Shah and Co, Dabholker and J.
344-23—N C Dalal and Co, Shambhu Yellappa and another, Gawrishanker Vrajlal, Motichand and D.
4238-23—Pathare and Co, Pranalji Rahimtoola Magaumwalla, Sakinabai and another, Amin and D.
4311-23—Pathare and Co, Abdulla Jager, Sakinabai and another, Amin and D.
4838-23—Bhaishanker R and G, Manibai and others, Kanji Dharamsey and Co, Dabholker and J Mehta G and Co.
2416-23—Shroff and L, A M Nazeer Mirza, Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramanlal and H.
729-24—Dubash and Co, Manibai v Vallabhdas Govindji, Mohile P and G.
2238-24—Shamrao M and H, Munirally Khairatalli Punjabhai v Aga Aboo Mirza and another, Mirza and M.
2333-24—Smetham B and L, Sarafalli Rahimbhoy and Sons v Damoder Sadasiv Dongre and others, Rele and Co, Dabholker and J.
2426-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas v Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhowji and Co.
2345-24—Crawford B and Co, McKenzies Ltd v E A Cooper, Mulla and M.
2168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Rishnbhai Dayal v Ramsarup Bisani and another, N C Dalal and Co.
2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and another, v The Hindu Button Factory and Button Works Ltd, Wadia G and Co.
2544-24—Nanu H and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramanek v Byramji Pallonji Elavia, Patell and E.
1471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and others v Gopaldas Tricumji and others, Dharamsey D and Co., Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.
2380-24—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manekchand v N H Moss, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.
In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4237-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.
4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.
4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

14-22—Mulji P and P, The Official Assignee v Nagindas Vijbhukhandas and another Khandwalla and Chh.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.
FOR ENQUIRY.

3361-23—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate, The Sipra Cotton Spng and Wg Mills Ltd and others, Thakoredas and D.
3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas vs Balamal Amin and D.
5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Husein Juaab and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and otheors, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.
4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Kesharlal Punjabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.
3937-18—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd, vs D Thacker and Co, Amin and D.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Appeal No. 63-26-S No. 4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co

REFFERENCE.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.
In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

1798-20—Madhavji and Co, Jamnadas Gokuldas Nemsi v Narandas Karabhai and another, Soonderdas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co
1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.
2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
2187-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G
2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2468-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.
1905-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.
2465-24—Payne and Co, Kerday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.
4285-22—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.
2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.
617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.
2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand G and Chh.
614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2159-24—Payne and Co, The Ahmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab, vs Meghji Champsy, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.
4447-23—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.
2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kastorchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.
2822-21—Madhavji and Co, Fakeshant Rula and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.
4831-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansaraj Dehkuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
4442-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramdial and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
4430-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4419-23—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Kesharprasad, vs Dhanji Ransey, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.
In the Division Court No. 45.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

1956-24—Marwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pir La Filatura Doo Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co and another vs Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.
2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.
2529-24—Cattala K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2841-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2454-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v, Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
2686-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchoddas, Chitnis K and M.
709-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2468-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhosru Hormasji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2776-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Narainji, Dikshit M and Co.
1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes v Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and anr, Rele and Co, Mantri and Co.
3515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gangaram v Lachminarayen Jaboram Mehta L and Co.
2044-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas v Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.
2589-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali Kamrudin Tayaballi Mulla v Narmudin and ors, Paralkar and R.
3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Haji Jusab and Co v Manorlal and Co and anr, Madhavji and Co.
2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatius D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.
2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.
2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madnavji, Manilal H and Co.
2693-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.
1222-24—Matubhai J and M, Mahomed Latif and Co v Nathmal Ganbhirmal, Thakoredas and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.
In the Division Court No. 44.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

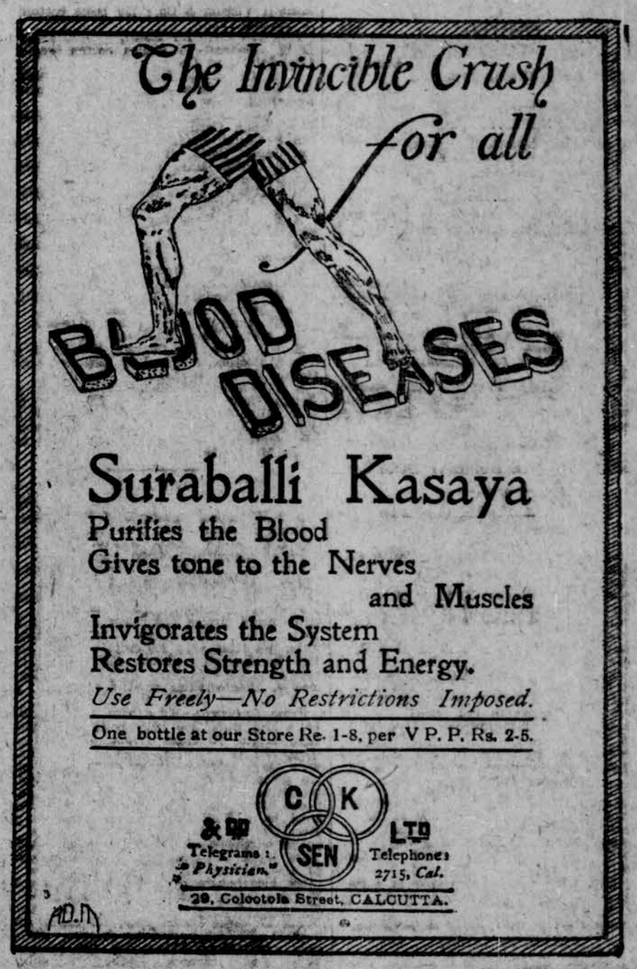
3545-19—Madhavji and Co, Mahomed Ebrahim Gulam Mahomed v Mahomed Umar Gulam Mahomed Madhowji and Co., Manchershaw and N.
3443-24—Kandwalla and Co, Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwalla v Mahomed Husein Abdulali Haveliwalla and others, Payne and Co., Dabholker and J.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2928-24—Shamrao M and H, Ratansha Framji Umrigar and others v Navazbai H Godrej, Dallas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1113-23—Little and Co, Hugh Kole and another, vs Hussinee Anik and Co, Amarchand and M.
2940-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Champaklal Gopaldas and another v Keshrichan Maganmal and another, Mehta J and Co.
642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Tekchand v Zobarmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.
704-20—Dubash and Co, Zobarmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.
1645-23—Sukhtanker and G, Feroz v Vesugar v The Italian Motor Car Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
1658-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji v Amratlal Mowji, Kanga and Co.
4369-23—Raghvaya N and Co., Haridas Ranchod and others, vs Bhicaji Ladoo Mistry, Pandia and Co.
456-21—Crawford B and Co, George Thomas Mawson, vs Marsland Price and Co, Ltd, Little and Co.
1452-23—Khanderao L and M, Akberally Saraffally v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.
2050-24—Thakoredas and D, Jivraj Madhavji and Co v Jaferbhai Moosabhoy, Amarchand and M.
2930-19—Tyabji D and Co, Narandas Soondersal v Sukhdeo Nandram and another Motichand and D.
1405-23—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.
1436-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal M Parekh v Bhaidas P Dolat and another, Thakoredas and Co.
834-23—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co. v The Union Marine Insurance Co. Ltd. Patell and E.
482-23—M B Chothia and Co, Hamed Haji Dada v Habib Haji Hasham, Mulla and M.
1235-23—M B Chothia and Co Pirojshaw Jamsedji Maneckshaw v The B B and C I Railway Co and another, Crawford B and Co.
1725-23—Shamrao M and H, Haji Ismail Taroon v Jalabhai and another, Mulla and M.
372-23—Craigie Band C, Nemchand Lalubhai v Jamnadas Morarji and others Payne and Co.
1630-23—N C Dalal and Co., A Hillaby v K A Patch Captain and V.
1834-23—Dabholker and J, Bhalchandra Anant Dalvi v Jamnadas Jasraj, Khandwalla and Chh.
S C Ct. 798/1247-23—In Person, Gangaram Saiboo and Co. v Mahomed Owner, Abdulla Miya Afidu and another.
S.C Ct. 799/1243-23—Do. D Do. Do.
1412-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalyanmal Tullockchand v Harshrandas Parok Uttandas, Manubhai and Co.



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RIFF MUSLIMS' PLIGHT.

SUFFERING DUE TO WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The "Muslim Outlook" publishes the following messages as received by Hon. Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Kt., C.S.I., from H. H. the Aga Khan and Syed Amir Ali:—

'Great suffering (among) Riff Muslims. Urgent need (of) medicines. Earnestly appeal (for) funds. Kindly forward this telegram to rich Muslims (in) India."

In response to the above the Hon. Nawab Sahib is issuing a private letter to his friends, earnestly urging them to subscribe towards medical relief of the Riffs. Hon. Nawab Sahib requests that money should be remitted to the Riff Relief Fund started by the "Muslim Outlook."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anjaman-i-Islamia, Punjab, held at Lahore, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan in Muhammadan Hall, on the 11th instant the following was among the resolutions passed:—That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anjumani-i-Islamia, Punjab, resolves that the Riff Relief Fund opened by the "Muslim Outlook" should be supported by Mussalmans and that a Committee consisting of Sardar Habibullah Khan Haji Shams-ud-Din Pirtaj-ud-Din and Syed Mohsin Shah be appointed to collect subscriptions for the above Fund and that a sum of Rs. 100 be contributed from the funds of the Anjuman.

The next list of subscriptions to the "Muslim Outlook" Riff Relief Fund and accounts up-to-date will be published in its issue, dated Sunday, the 21st instant. Subscriptions may be sent to the office of the "Muslim Outlook" or to the "Outlook" Riff Relief Fund Account in Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Bank, Lahore, or direct to Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, London, Bankers of the Red Crescent Society, marked "For the Riff Medical Mission." Subscribers adopting the last course are requested to inform the "Muslim Outlook" of the remittances, so that it may announce subscriptions in its lists, in order to encourage others.

The next remittance of collections received at the office of the "Muslim Outlook" or at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Bank, up to noon, Friday (the 19th instant) will be remitted by cable to London on Friday (the 19th instant).

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK" STARTS FUND

EFFORTS AT COLLECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

In response to an appeal of H. H. the Aga Khan and Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, on behalf of women and children of the Muslim Riff, the "Muslim Outlook" opened subscription lists, and has already remitted to England three instalments of subscriptions received from all parts of India from the N.-W. Frontier Province to Cochin and from Mekran State to Calcutta. Response is now being made by Muslims of all shades of political opinion.

The Provincial Khilafat Conference at Amritsar collected a sum of money in response to the appeals made by the "Muslim Outlook" endorsed by Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, President of the Conference, Punjab. The Muslim League has sanctioned a subscription to the "Muslim Outlook" Fund. The Anjuman-i-Islamia has done likewise and has also formed a Committee to collect further subscriptions from Muslims.

Many Muslim ladies of Lahore have already subscribed to the Fund for the relief of their sisters wounded in Morocco by Spanish aircraft.

FRENCH INTERVENTION NOT NEEDED.

The "Muslim Outlook" urges the Government of India and Britain to discountenance French intervention in the Riff country, and points out that the sympathies of Indian Muslims, of all schools of political thought, are now being expressed clearly and practically so that there can be no excuse for misapprehension.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN KARACHI

FLOUR MILLS COMPLETELY GUTTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

The most disastrous fire in Karachi since 1916 occurred on Saturday at 11-30 p.m. when the Gordhandas Hotchand flour mills, one of the largest mills in Karachi was completely gutted. Damage to stock and machinery is estimated Rs. 4 lakhs and is covered by insurance. The actual building which belonged to Seth Nansi Gopal was not insured. The fire brigade had the conflagration under control by 1-30 a.m. on Sunday. Damage to the extent of Rs. 5,000 was done to the surrounding property. With the exception of three firemen suffering from electric shock no one sustained any injury though three servants on the premises had hair-breadth escapes, one of them being compelled to jump from a window of the first floor. The cause of fire is said to be fusing of electric wires.

BARODA LETTER

SPECIAL SESSION OF PRAJA MANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 12.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar is not coming from Europe before January.

The special sessions of the Praja Mandal (Baroda State Congress) will not be held on the 3rd and 4th January 1925 as previously arranged, but will be held in February. The date has not yet been fixed, but it will be announced afterwards. It has been finally settled that the sessions will be held at Billimora and the Billimora public has appointed the Reception Committee for the purpose.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FINES.

Baroda has got a compulsory Education Act which works havoc among the illiterate backward communities. The Department has introduced a system by which the guardians of children of compulsory age are fined on a graduated scale according to the frequency of unauthorised absences of such children at school. The guardians are quite ignorant of what is being done by the school authorities in their School Records and after a year or two find themselves called upon to pay the accumulated fine of Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 at once. The Baroda Praja Mandal had sent a deputation to Amreli District to establish Taluka Committees very recently when such instances came to their notice. The vagaries of the State Administration require to be corrected and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to remit all such accumulated fines in the whole State and relieve the poor ryots of a heavy burden which they are unable to bear. The proper rule ought to be that as soon as a fine is imposed, steps should be taken to realise it and that no such fine should be imposed without hearing the guardian in his defence. And no second fine should be imposed before steps are taken to realise the first, so that the guardian will have a chance of correcting his carelessness, and the presence of school-going children in compulsory areas will increase. Some officers of the State have related to your correspondent a few cases in which girls of 18—19, with one or two children were being treated as girls of the compulsory age within 12 years, and their names not being removed from the compulsory children's registers. If a commission were appointed to investigate the vagaries of the operation of the Education Act in Baroda we are sure, enlightened India would be scandalised by the manner in which educational affairs are administered. The ryots are actually groaning under the heavy accumulated fines that are being realised under the much-vaunted Baroda Education Act, and the poor souls do not know when they were fined for offences which they have never been called upon to explain. It is to be hoped, that the Baroda Government will take immediate steps to remove the grievances of the poor and ignorant ryots in this respect.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF AN I. C. S.

3 ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Srinivasa Iyengar directed Sanyasiah Naidu, retired Circle Inspector of Police and two others, of whom one is his son and the other his son-in-law, to be released on bail.

These three persons are accused with a few others of having attempted to take the life of Mr. Venkataraman I.C.S. Sub-Divisional officer of Vizagapatam and the case is pending before the Sessions Judge of the District.

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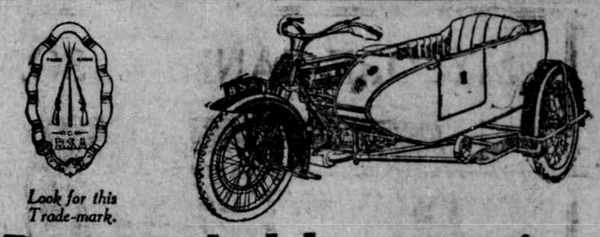

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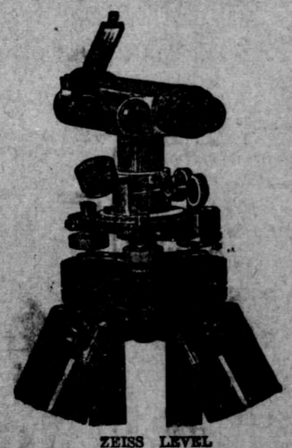

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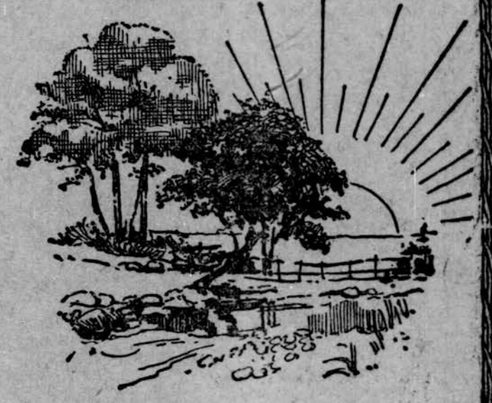

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.